

**LEXICAL AMBIGUITY REPRESENTED THROUGH PUN
AND WORDPLAY IN THE SCRIPT OF *ROMEO AND JULIET*
ADAPTED BY DAVID HUNDSNESS**

A Thesis

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature**



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DAVID HUNDSNESS**

A THESIS



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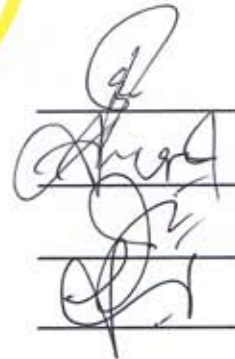
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PERNYATAAN

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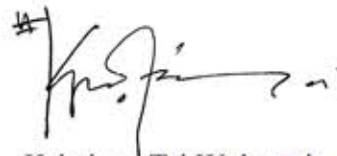
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Apabila ternyata terbukti pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 7 Agustus 2014

Penulis,



Kristiana Tri Wahyuni

MOTTOS

“Strive not to be a success, but rather to be value.”

-Albert Einstein-

“Every strike brings me closer to the next home run.”

-Babe Ruth-

“Life is 10% what happens to me and 90% of how I react to it.”

-Charles Swindoll-

“Believe you can and you are halfway there.”

-Theodore Roosevelt-

DEDICATIONS

This thesis is simply dedicated to:

My MOM AND DAD

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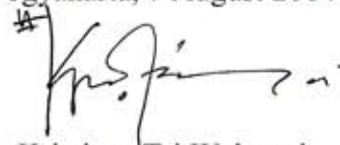
All praises be to Jesus Christ, The Almighty and the Most Merciful for the very best blessing, love, guard, and many beautiful surprises in my life, without which I would have never been able to finish this thesis.

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Although I have tried my best in finishing this thesis, I realize that it is far from being perfect. However, I hope that this work could give a slight better contribution to the study of English Language and Literature.

Yogyakarta, 7 August 2014



Kristiana Tri Wahyuni

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

HMY	: Homonymy
PLY	: Polysemy
HP	: Homophone
HG	: Homograph
ABS	: Absolute
PR	: Punning Repetition
SP	: Syllepsis
AP	: Asyntactic Pun
EP	: The Etymological Pun
HMR	: Humorous
IRC	: Ironic
R	: Romeo
J	: Juliet
M	: Mercutio
B	: Benvolio
F	: Friar
N	: Nurse
C	: Capulet
L	: Lady Capulet
T	: Tybalt

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ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness which is seen from stylistic perspective. This research has three objectives: (1) to identify the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness, (2) to find out how lexical ambiguity is represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness, and (3) to interpret the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness.

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. It was concerned with the description of the data in the script of *Romeo and Juliet*. The primary source of the data was the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness. The primary instrument was the researcher who acted as the data collector, data analyst and data interpreter. Then, the secondary instrument was the data sheet. In collecting the data, she selected the data, provided three data sheets to categorize the data, and classified the data into the data sheets. In analysing the data, she identified the data into the categorizations, and interpreted each datum based on the theories. Finally, the trustworthiness of this study was achieved by conducting a triangulation technique.

The findings of the research show that the two types of lexical ambiguity are found. They are homonymy (78.26%) and polysemy (21.74%). Meanwhile, among the three sub-types of homonymy, only two of them occur. They are absolute homonymy (73.91%) and homophone (4.35%). The absent type is homograph. Homonymy is the most frequent form of lexical ambiguity in the script in which two or several lexemes have the same spoken or written forms or even both. The finding of polysemy shows that the same words which have several distinct meanings can still be related in sense. Then, there are three types of pun and wordplay that occur in the script i.e. punning repetition (54.54%), the asyntactic pun (9.10%), and the etymological pun (36.36%) Punning repetition is the most frequent type since the characters use a lot of repetitions of word. Meanwhile, syllepsis does not occur in the script. Finally, the two effects of lexical ambiguity are shown in the script. They are humorous (12.5%) and ironic effects (87.5%). Ironic effect is mostly shown in the script rather than humorous effect. This finding shows that the script tends to capture the ironic side of the story of *Romeo and Juliet*.

Keywords: stylistics, lexical ambiguity, pun and wordplay

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction that consists of background of the research, research focus, objectives of the research, and the significance of the research. The background of the research describes the phenomena of ambiguity; the forms of lexical ambiguity; pun and wordplay; and the effects of lexical ambiguity. Research focus and objective of the research describe the problems of this research. The significance of the study describes the contributions of this research theoretically and practically.

A. Background of the Research

The word is the small structure in language which can convey meaning (Jackson and Etienne, 2000). However, the existence of several meanings in a single word may become a problem. Word can be interpreted in several meanings and sometimes it brings confusion to predict a certain meaning in which someone tries to convey in a certain context. It leads people to get several related meanings or different meanings instead. When this happens, it is called ambiguity. Ambiguity happens when a single word has more than one meaning. It means when a word turns out as an ambiguous one, it leads the listener to get multiple interpretations in mind toward an utterance. As a result, sometimes the listener gives a different response from what the speaker actually expects in the utterance.

Theoretically, ambiguity has several types; one of which is lexical ambiguity, which observes the language in the level of word. This kind of ambiguity happens when the words are either in the same written or spoken form (Gomez, 1996). There are two forms of lexical ambiguity i.e. homonymy and polysemy. Homonymy happens when several words have the same written or spoken or even both of the forms. Meanwhile, Polysemy is a word which has several related meanings. These two forms are being an interesting phenomenon in lexical ambiguity.

Lexical ambiguity is a phenomenon which can be analysed in many different approaches of study. Stylistics is one of the approaches that can be used to view ambiguity. Stylistics observes the study of style in language. Related with that, ambiguity may appear in many ways. Through Stylistic approach, the term pun and wordplay are the appropriate one to be used as the way to find out the phenomena of ambiguity, especially in lexical ambiguity which exists in utterance or sentence. These terms are known as the foregrounding of ambiguity, especially in homonymy and polysemy (Leech, 1968). It means puns can be used to analyse ambiguity.

Pun and wordplay which represent lexical ambiguity can be analysed through several media, e.g. movie, novel, drama script, etc. One of the interesting media which help to find out lexical ambiguity is the drama script. In this research, the script of *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare is the object of research. It has been a famous story even until now. This story is not only published in its original form, but also adapted in many verses. One of them is the

adaptation story of *Romeo and Juliet* by David Hundsness. He published the script in 2008 on his website and it can be used for free in part or whole for drama performance. In his version, he still maintains the original language of Shakespeare in the most parts. The script has been shortened to less than two hours to make it compatible for a performance, cutting scenes that are typically slow to modern audience, and the spelling and punctuation are modernized. Thus, it may help the audience to understand the words used in utterances.

B. Research Focus

Through the object that is the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness, there are several problems that can be identified. First, lexical ambiguity is categorized into two forms, i.e. homonymy and polysemy. These two forms lead to the understanding of the meanings of words which are possibly aroused by ambiguity. The second problem is lexical ambiguity, which can be seen through the use of pun and wordplay that exist in utterance. These terms in stylistics are known as foregrounding of ambiguity. It can be used to find out how lexical ambiguity is applied in literary texts or non-literary texts. The third problem is lexical ambiguity, which can give effects through the meaning of literary texts or non-literary texts. There are humourous and ironic effects that can be analysed. The fourth problem is lexical ambiguity, which can be classified by the types of honest deceptions that are intentionally giving additional sense through utterance or sentence such as irony, hyperbole, and litotes.

Meanwhile, this research focuses on the first, second, and third problems, which are formulated as follows.

1. What are the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness?
2. How is the lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness?
3. What are the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness?

C. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are as follows:

1. to identify the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness,
2. to find out how lexical ambiguity is represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness, and
3. to interpret the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness.

D. Significance of the Research

The researcher has both theoretical and practical contributions.

1. Theoretical Contribution

The findings give contributions to Stylistic study, especially on the lexical ambiguity, and the use of pun and wordplay.

2. Practical Contribution

Through this study, the researcher hopes that the results of this study can be the inputs for some parties like:

- a. English students. The Researcher hopes that English students who conduct the same research can learn practically about the language study used through the conversation in the script of drama as media of studying of languages.
- b. Linguistic Researcher. The Researcher hopes that since there is still limited research concerning linguistics especially ambiguity, the result of this research can give the inputs to them to enrich the linguistic research especially the stylistic study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework. The theoretical framework consists of the theoretical review, previous study, and conceptual framework. Theoretical review describes stylistics, lexical ambiguity, homonymy and polysemy, pun and wordplay, and the script of *Romeo and Juliet* as the object of this research. The previous study is about the studies on lexical ambiguity. The conceptual framework is a short summary of theories that are used by the researcher to analyse the problems of this research.

A. The Theoretical Background

1. Stylistics

According to Crystal and Davy (in Jeffries, 2010:1), stylistics has been asserted as a sub-subject of linguistics which concerns with the analysis of style in language. The style of language can be different according to some factors such as genre, context, historical period, and author. When people read a literary text or another kind of text, they can find that each text is different by looking at those factors. Stylistics becomes an independent science inquiry which combines elements from linguistics as well as from literary studies (Spencer, 1998:13). That is why stylistics has a close relationship with literature.

Stylistics actually is applicable to both literary and non-literary texts. According to Jeffries (2010:3), the stylistic features are not specific to any one genre. It is because the data which are used to analyse stylistics are developing

from time to time. Besides, the branch of stylistics is also developing as well. According to Norgaard, Rocio, and Beatrix (2010), there are several branches in stylistics i.e cognitive, corpus, and critical stylistics. Thus, the development of the branches and the data of stylistics are being one of the reasons why the stylistic techniques are not only applied to literary texts.

Stylistics cannot be separated from the term “style” since it is understood as the study of style in language. Wales (in Missikova, 2003:17) states that style refers to an expression of manner in speaking or writing. It also can be seen as the variation in language use. For example, some people often give comments like “she has a cool style of dressing”, “the style of that home is very unique”, etc. Thus, the term style is used to mark something which is different or special thing from the others.

As a firm place within linguistics, stylistics provides theories of language and interpretation (Jeffries, 2010:3). It has a wide scope of study which can identify the style of language in various ways. Emmott (in Scarinzi, 2008:137) explains that there are stylistic devices which are known as the various techniques in which to give an auxiliary meaning and evoke the emotion in language. Meanwhile, Leech (1968) classifies stylistic devices into several categories, i.e. absurdity, honest deceptions, figurative language, and ambiguity.

a. Absurdity

Absurdity is the use of language that is incompatible with general meaning in which people usually know (Leech, 1968:140). In other words, it applies when

the language is uncommonly or rarely used by people. Absurdity may sound ridiculous or even nonsense to be used. For example, “My dog is a big bear.” It sounds ridiculous since a dog is called as a big bear despite the fact that it is obviously a dog. In fact, the dog can never be any other animal.

Absurdity has two types i.e. oxymoron and paradox. Oxymoron can be understood as the situation when the language contains the contradictive value to be expressed (Leech, 1968:140), for example the sentence in *Romeo and Juliet*, “Parting is such sweet sorrow.” There are the contradictive values of words in one sentence which are brought together. The words “sweet” and “sorrow” are nonsense to be used together since the meanings are contradictive. The word “sorrow” is commonly interpreted as something painful or sad. Thus, it is not common to represent sorrow as something sweet.

Meanwhile, paradox is simply identified as antonyms. It means that the language is understood as the opposite of what it should be (Leech, 1968:142), for example when someone says “war is peace” or “sugar is bitter”, there is a word which is used to represent the meaning of another word in one sentence which actually has the opposite meaning or antonyms. “War” is a disaster or disruption. It is uncommonly interpreted as peace because the word “war” and “peace” have contradictive meanings. This condition is the same when people say “sugar is bitter”. In this case, sugar is obviously sweet. Both oxymoron and paradox have different points of view but they have the same concept which is looking at language as nonsense.

b. Honest Deceptions

According to Leech (1968:166), honest deceptions consists of three stylistic devices, i.e. litotes, hyperbole, and irony. In honest deceptions, the reality is misrepresented in their visions. It means that the meaning of word is different from the reality.

In hyperbole, something is exaggerated. It is used when the speaker tends to speak too much about something (Leech, 1968:167), for example, “He got acres and acres of garden.” This example indicates the exaggeration or overstatement. By looking at this sentence, the speaker actually wants to say that “he has a very large garden”. By comparing these two sentences, there are a different sense in each sentence. The meaning is too obvious when the speaker just says “he has a very large garden”, but the sense is different from the previous one when the speaker says “he got acres and acres of garden”. The differences of these two sentences are that “he got acres and acres of garden” sounds incredible. The listener gets different sense with hyperbole sentence.

Meanwhile, litotes is the opposite of hyperbole. Litotes is known as the figure of understatement (Leech, 1968), for example in “She is not a pauper”, the speaker wants the listener to understand what the speaker’s point that is “she is rich”. Instead, the speaker uses negative form to express what he or she wants to say. Besides, the effect between “she is not a pauper” and “she is rich” is different. When the speaker says “she is not a pauper”, it sounds disparage or lack of emotion.

Irony as the last type of honest deception also has different function in language. According to Leech (1968:166), irony often implies the opposite of what one feels to be the case, for example:

“Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.” (*The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* by Coleridge).
(Source: <http://www.online-literature.com/coleridge/646/>)

In this poem, it says that water is everywhere. Even, all the board shrinks. Perhaps the background of the place is near the sea. Ironically, there is water everywhere but the speaker even does not have a single drop of water to drink. It is an ironic situation. When the speaker says “water, water, everywhere”, it leads the listener to expect that the speaker does not have any problems about the need of water because water is everywhere. Yet, the reality is just the opposite. Thus, irony shows the opposite of the reality.

c. Figurative Language

Leech (1968) explains that figurative language is different from absurdity and honest deception. It is a situation in which the meaning or expression of words is different from the literal interpretation. By using figurative language, the speaker tends to make the listener able to create an image of the utterance in mind. There are three types of figurative language, i.e. synecdoche, metaphor, and metonymy.

Synecdoche is used to represent a part to the whole or general to particular (Leech, 1968: 150), for example in “two heads are better than one”. The word “head” in the sentence does not refer to a head as a part of body, but it refers to a

person or the whole body from head to toe. Thus, what it means by synecdoche is a part of thing that represents the whole.

Metaphor is used to express one thing to mean another. It also makes a comparison between two things. For example, “a human elephant” (Leech, 1968:147). It gives two metaphorical interpretations. First, it means human being which is like an elephant. In other words, human in the context of clumsiness or length of memory is compared with an elephant. Second, it means an elephant which is like human being. Then, an elephant in the context of behaviour or understanding is compared with human.

Metonymy refers to use the name of one thing to represent something else, for example in “I have been reading Dickens” (Leech, 1968:152). This utterance does not mean that the speaker has been reading a kind of book called Dickens. The speaker intends to say that “I have been reading the works of Dickens”. Dickens is used to refer to his works.

2. Lexical Ambiguity

According to McArthur (in Szerenci, 2010), ambiguity is derived from latin word “ambiguitas” which means acting in both ways, shifting from “ambi” which means both ways, and “agere” or “actum” which means to drive or act. The term ambiguity refers to a condition when an utterance or sentence represents more than one meaning or sense in it (Cruise in Kehoe, 2010:8). It makes people confused to decide the meaning which is actually conveyed in a single word in which it fits into several different contexts. Jackson and Amvela (2000:52) state that ambiguity may apply no matter how carefully the speaker conveys every

word in utterance. It does not only lead people to get multiple meanings but also brings misunderstanding through utterances or sentences. This is an example of ambiguity.



Figure 1. The illustration of ambiguity

In the picture, “Dracula Jones Vampire Detective” is ambiguous. There are multiple meanings which appear as the response of human understanding. As in the picture, the client is confused about the meaning of the written sign. It can be understood as “Dracula Jones” in which stands for the name of the detective who detects vampires or “detective Jones” who is a detector of draculas and vampires.

Ambiguity becomes the problematic phenomenon in which two or more meanings are brought together into one word. People cannot say clearly which one is appropriate in a particular context since there is no boundary about how

much the meaning of one word. As a result, there are a lot of possible factors which can make a word interpreted differently as the general meaning of the word. Besides, everyone has different perceptions of a piece of language which makes difficulty to mark the boundary of possible meanings. It is one of the reasons why ambiguity exists. People communicate each other so that communication involves at least two people. They have various background knowledge and various environments which may lead them to get wrong concepts or misunderstanding of the communication whether they realize it or not. However, people are usually unaware of the possibility of ambiguity in their communication. People's conceptions of objects and events are different even though the real objects and real events in which language refers are one (Gomez, 1996:15).

According to Gazdar and Mellish (in Gomez, 1996:16), ambiguity can be distinguished as global ambiguity and local ambiguity. Global ambiguity is a condition when the whole word in a sentence has more than one meaning in it. Meanwhile, local ambiguity is that some sub-parts of a sentence have different meanings. Thus, ambiguity can exist in different levels of language. In general, ambiguity can be categorized into two different categories; there is grammatical and lexical ambiguity (Leech, 1968:206).

In grammatical ambiguity, it is not enough to identify ambiguity from one single word. The identification should be in the level of grammatical which involves people to interpret ambiguity from the structure of language. Preposition, articles, conjunctions, and forms indicating number or tense are several elements

of grammatical words. Meanwhile, lexical ambiguity is more concerned in level of word. In most general terms, lexical are nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs which have independent meaning and perhaps still meaningful even if they are stood alone or in groups (Jackson and Etienne, 2000:50).

According to Gomez (1996:19), grammatical ambiguity concerns with the existence of ambiguity in structure or grammatical level. It can be seen in the example “Happy boys and girls live in this building.” Ambiguity appears in that sentence which is looked from the structure of the sentence. People are confused that the word “happy” is modified only by the boys or it is modified by the boys and girl. That sentence can be divided into two phrases [Happy boys] and [girls] or [happy (boys and girls)]. Meanwhile, lexical ambiguity focus on the level of word which one word has more than one interpretation (Gomez, 1996:16). He gives an example of lexical ambiguity, “I saw the bank.” The word “bank” has two different meanings. It can be interpreted as place to invest or borrow money, and other option is the side of a river. The previous example does not give any specific clue to refer to a specific meaning. Thus, the lexical ambiguity exists in a word which has more than one meaning.

Lexical ambiguity can be divided as two types, i.e homonymy and polysemy. Murphy (2010:84) explains that homonymy means unrelated words which have the same spoken or written form, but it is also possible that the unrelated words have the same spoken and written forms. Meanwhile, a word that has two or more meanings which are still related each other is polysemy.

a. Homonymy

Murphy (2010:84) explains homonymy happens when two forms of meanings involve two different lexemes that just happen to have the same spoken and written forms or it also can be the same either spoken or written form. It means homonymy happens in the case of two or more lexemes that have the same form of pronunciation or spelling or it also can be similar in both forms, but the meaning is unrelated each other. In accordance, Jackson (2000:61) explains that homonymy refers to a situation in which two or more lexemes have the same shape. The shape of words in homonymy is considered as similar sound or written form. It also can be similar both in sound and written forms. However, homonyms are also considered separate lexemes that have unrelated meanings.

Homonymy is specifically categorized into three types i.e. homograph which is related with written form of word, and homophone which is related with the spoken form of word, and absolute which is related with written and spoken forms.

1) Homograph

According to Murphy (2010:84), homograph means that two or more words have the same written form but different pronunciations. It is only concerned with the written form of words which is the same. For example:

Lead pronounced as: 1. (li:d) means an action to go with or in front of a person
to show the way,
2. (led) means heavy soft grayish metal.
(Jackson, 2000:61)

The previous word shows the example of homograph. “Lead” has the same spelling, but how it is pronounced is different as well as the meaning. “Lead”

pronounced as (li:d) means an action to go with or in front of a person to show the way, while “lead” pronounced as (led) means heavy soft grayish metal. Thus, it can be seen that similar words with different pronunciation can lead to different meanings even if the written form is the same.

2) Homophone

According to Murphy (2010:84), homophone happens in a situation where two or more words are spelt differently but pronounced the same. Murphy also explains that homophone as the opposite of homograph only concerns with the pronunciation of words which is the same but the written form is different, for example:

Pearl [pɜ:l] means a small hard shiny white ball that forms inside the shell of oyster, and
Purl [pɜ:l] means a stitch used in knitting.

The two words above are the examples of homophone. The words “Pearl” and “Purl” are exactly different in spelling, but how they are pronounced is the same. “Pearl” means a small hard shiny white ball, while “purl” means a stitch used in knitting. This similarity of how the words are pronounced can be a kind of difficulty to predict what word is actually used in utterance. Thus, this is how homophone exists in utterance.

3) Absolute

According to Murphy (2010:94), absolute homonymy happens when the different words have the same spoken and written forms. For example:

Lie (laɪ) means: 1. saying something that is not true, and
 2. position of body in flat or horizontal.
 (Leech, 1968:210)

The word “lie” is an example when both spelling and pronunciation are the same. The word “lie” exactly has the same spelling and also pronunciation. It can be called as absolute homonymy because both aspects are the same. However, the meaning is exactly different. “Lie” means saying something that is not true, while “lie” also means a position of body in flat or horizontal. It shows that the words which have the same spelling and pronunciation cannot be said clearly that the words also have the same meaning.

b. Polysemy

According to Jackson and Etienne (2000:58), the term polysemy is derived from the Greek “poly” which means many and “semeion” which means sign. Meanwhile, Murphy (2010:84) states that polysemy refers to the situation where a word has two or more distinct meanings but those are still related in sense. It can be said that the sense might be similar, but the meaning is different based on the context of the words. The meaning of a single word can be different and it depends on the context of the word. It can cause the difficulty to determine the exact meaning of one word in a particular context.

Besides, this is what is meant by meaning and sense. In general, meaning refers to the understanding of human through a word or sign which can be seen as the definition of something. Sense is defined as a relationship between the words or expressions of a single language which holds between those words or expressions and what that expression stands for on a particular occasion of its utterance (Lyons in Jackson and Etienne, 2000:56).

In polysemy, there are several meanings in a word but people might understand how the sense of those meanings is related. For example:

Coat: a) an outer garment with sleeves for wearing outdoors,
b) an animal's covering of fur, and
c) a covering of paint or similar material.
(Murphy, 2010)

Based on this example, the word “coat” can be understood in three meanings, but they actually have relation. These three meanings are related since they have the same concept which is an outer layer on something, but these three meanings are used in different contexts.

People might be difficult to determine one meaning which fits to particular context. Polysemy word still relates in sense which causes difficulty to determine the meanings. A word might have many different meanings in different contexts. People cannot be too sure with one meaning of word which is conveyed in a particular event in which it is possible to have any other meanings. It also means that polysemy involves a single word with several meanings and the similar sense (Murphy, 2010:89). Thus, in the case of polysemy, the word is expected to have relation in the sense, for example:

Board: a) a long thin flat piece of cut wood,
b) a flat surface with pattern, used for playing a game on,
c) a flat piece of material used for putting food on.
(Jackson, 2000:58)

This is another example of polysemy. It is almost the same with the previous example that one word can be understood in several meanings, but it is still related. By looking at the example, “board” has three meanings. However, the senses of these three meanings are related. These three meanings can be identified

as having the same sense because the sense of the three meanings are that board is a kind of flat piece of material.

c. The Differentiation of Homonymy and Polysemy

Homonymy and polysemy identify a word in different ways. The differences between homonymy and polysemy is how they interpret the meaning and the form of word. Homonymy involves two lexemes which have the same form either spoken or written. Meanwhile, polysemy is about a word which has two meanings or more, but the sense is still related (Murphy, 2010:84). There is a special case that homonymy perhaps involves two lexemes which have the same form both spoken and written.

According to Murphy (2010:88), how to differentiate the words as homonymy or polysemy depends on the meaning or sense of the word, for example the word “lie”. The meaning of “lie” can be “saying something that is not true” and “position of body in flat or horizontal”. “Lie” is categorized as homonymy because the word has two different meanings. It is not a polysemy word because the sense of the two meanings are not related. The first meaning refers to something that people say in conversation, while the second meaning refers to the act of doing something. Another example is the word “coat”. It is a polysemy because the meaning is still related. The word “coat” has three meanings. The first meaning is the outer garment with sleeves for wearing outdoors. The second meaning is an animal’s covering of fur. The third meaning is a covering of paint or similar material. These meanings are different in context but

they have the same sense which is an outer layer on something. That is how homonymy and polysemy are different.

3. Pun and Wordplay

A pun is a foregrounding of lexical ambiguity which has the origin either in homonymy or polysemy (Leech, 1968:209). The function of foregrounding is to evoke the reader's feeling through utterances or any specific word (Peer in Scarinzi, 2008:140). Since a pun has a function as foregrounding in ambiguity, there is a condition in which additional interpretation may appear from a single word. Simpson (2004:45) states that pun is a form of wordplay in which two unrelated meanings combine within a single word.

There are some experts who have categorized pun into several types. According to Leech (1968:210), pun is categorized into six types i.e. punning repetition, play on antonyms, the asyntactic pun, the etymological pun, syllepsis, and play on similarity of pronunciation.

a. Punning repetition

In this way, pun is recognized by using repetition of one word for different purposes. It means that there are double meanings which are brought together in one word. The words are the same, but the meaning which is conveyed by the speaker has at least two different meanings. To find out the exact meaning, the listener should be more conscious with the use of similar word which has the same sound or written form. It also can be similar in both forms. For example:

That lie shall lie so heavy on my sword,
 Tht it shall render vengeance and revenge,
 Till thou the lie giver and that lie do lie
 In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. (*Richard II*, IV.i).
 (Leech 1968:210)

In this example, the word “lie” takes repetition. “Lie” has similar spelling and pronunciation, but the meaning of “lie” is different. It involves two meanings of the word lie. “Lie” means saying something that is not true, and “lie” means position of body in flat or horizontal. This word can make the readers confused because they think that there is the repetition of word “lie”. Meanwhile, it is not only about the word “lie” which is repeated but also involves two different meanings of the word.

b. Play on antonyms

Leech (1968:210) explains that play on antonym is functioning words which are antonyms in the non-antonym sense to make the listener or reader more concerned with the meaning which is conveyed in word. It means that when antonym word appears, it cannot be sure to function the words as antonym if the writer or speaker's purpose is to use those word as wordplay. For example the lines in *Romeo and Juliet* by W. Shakespeare:

And not impute this yielding to light love,
 which the dark night hath so discovered.

In this example, the word “light” is an antonym word of “dark” but these antonym words are not functioned as antonym. Even those words are antonyms as light and dark, the word “light” itself is actually used here in the sense of “frivolous”, not exactly as the antonym of “dark”. As the function of pun which is a foregrounding

of ambiguity, these antonym words can catch the attention of reader or listener. The writer play with the antonym words to represent meaning which is actually different with the meaning as if those words are functioned as antonym.

c. The asyntactic pun

According to Leech (1968:211), the asyntactic pun means that one meaning of word does not actually fit into the syntactic context. Syntactically, there is a condition where the words do not fit to be hung together. Those word is uncommon appears in daily use, but those words are hung together to give certain meaning, for example “woman doctor” (Stageberg in Dynel, 2011:80). This construction is ambiguous because it can give multiple interpretations. It means a woman who is a doctor or a doctor who is specifically treat woman. Besides, it is considered as the asyntactic pun because there is a compound noun structure in which a noun is followed by another noun.

d. The etymological pun

This is a kind of pun that a word has two different meanings. It consists of the old meaning as the first time as a word is used and the new different meaning of the same word that is used now. Hence, this kind of pun is related with an etymological situation. For example, “An architect in prison complained that the walls were not built to scale” (Polack, 2011). In this case, there are two meanings of the word “scale” which can be interpreted in the sentence. First, it refers to a building’s relative proportions. Second, it refers to the difficulty of someone to

attempt an escape by climbing over the prison walls. The word “scale” has a root from the Latin word “scala” means to climb by a ladder. Thus, the second meaning of this word is related with the old meaning.

e. Syllepsis

According to Leech (1968:210), syllepsis is a compound structure which are alike in constructions are collapsed together, so that one item is understood in different senses. It means that there is compound structure in a sentence which consists the same word. They are collapsed together, so that there is only one word in one context which is understood in different senses. Meanwhile, Murphy (2010: 86) syllepsis which means “taking together” is a sentence or utterance in which two different senses of an ambiguous word are functioned at the same time, for example:

“Here thou, great Anna! Whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take-and sometimes tea.”
(*Rape of the Lock*, act 3).
(Leech 1968: 211)

There is a similar structure in this case “take counsel” and “take tea”. These two activities are equal so that the word “take” in the sentence carries the word “counsel” and “tea” together. The structure of the sentence is perhaps “Here thou, great Anna! Whom three realms obey, dost sometimes counsel take and sometimes take tea.” The word “take” is collapsed together.

f. Play on similarity of pronunciation

This pun refers to two or more words in utterances which are different but they have similar pronunciation (Leech, 1968). For the hearer or listener, it seems like there is a repetition of word but they actually are similar or not the same, for example, “A young man married is a man that’s marred.” As in the example, the word “married” and “marred” has the similar pronunciation but they actually are different.

4. The Effects of Lexical Ambiguity

The term ambiguity refers to a condition when an utterance or sentence represents more than one meaning or sense in it (Cruise in Kehoe, 2010:8). In stylistic study, pun is mentioned as the foregrounding of ambiguity which has the origin either in homonymy or polysemy (Leech, 1968:209). It gives an additional effect through ambiguity. In other words, Lexical ambiguity and its relation with the term stylistics brought the puns which are known as the foregrounding of ambiguity. According to Simpson (2004:45), stylistics as a study of style has a relationship with verbal humour which embraces the terms such as puns, verbal play, parody, satire, irony, and humour. Specifically, Simpson mentioned that pun and verbal play are the stylistic devices which can create humour effects. Then, parody and satire are the forms of verbal humour which can create irony effects.

As the verbal humour embraces the pun as the stylistics device which can create humour effect, this effect also can be created through lexical ambiguity. Along with this, Trask (1999:14) states that lexical ambiguity in which two

different meanings exist in a single word often has humorous and ironic effects. It means that ironic effect which specifically created through satire and parody can also be created through lexical ambiguity. Read (in Adamson, Alexander, and Ettenhuber, 2007:82) states that the types of pun in which two meanings are activated in a single word or sound, both of which are operated by the context either to complementary or ironic effect. Thus, there are two effects that can be created in lexical ambiguity i.e. humorous and ironic effects.

a. Humorous Effect

According to Simpson (2004:45), humour inquires oddity in which it involves the situation when there is a mismatch between what someone says and what that person means. This oddity, of course not all of it are funny but the complex reasons as to why this is so will have to be left aside for now. For example:

Where Bentley late tempestuous went to sport
In troubled waters, but now sleeps in port.
(*Alexander Pope's Dunciad*, 1743)
(Simpson 2004: 45)

In this example the word “port” has two different meanings in which both fit into the context. The word “port” refers to a harbour and it also refers to an alcoholic beverage. In the context, Bentley (a boisterous Cambridge critic) is described as someone who has crossed turbulent seas to reach a tranquil safe-haven. Yet the second sense of “port” makes for a disjunctive reading which suggesting a perhaps drunken sleep, tends to undercut comically the hard work of Bentley. This is the essence of punning, where an ambiguity happens by balancing two unrelated meanings.

b. Ironic Effect

According to Simpson (2004:45), Irony is situated in the space between what the speaker say and what the speaker mean, as showed in an utterance like “You’re a fine friend!”. The word “fine” has two meanings. It refers to excellent and bad. The utterance will turn as an exciting compliment when the speaker feels happy and satisfied with someone. However, this utterance also can show an ironic situation when it is said by the speaker to someone who has just let she or he down. In other words, it means that irony is situated when what someone says is the opposite of what that person means. Leech (1968:166) states that irony is often implied by the speaker to show the opposite of what he or she feels to be the case.

5. The Script of *Romeo and Juliet* Adapted by David Hundsness

Romeo and Juliet is a story written by William Shakespeare — a famous writer who had written a lot of great stories and most of them were being famous not only in his era but until now. The story of *Romeo and Juliet* is one of the famous stories he had written and it got a lot of attention from people even until now. A lot of people have an interest of this story. There are other writers who make the adaptation story of *Romeo and Juliet*. It even had been performed as drama and movie. *Romeo and Juliet* is a romantic tragic story which tells about a couple that loves each other but they cannot be together because of their families who do not agree with their relationship. They try some ways to be together, but the ending of their love is tragic.

There are two families who fight and dislike each other, Montague and Capulet. Montague has a son named Romeo and Capulet has a daughter named Juliet. Romeo loves a woman named Rosaline. He tells Benvolio (his cousin) about how much he loves her. He is so broken-hearted because he cannot be with her. Benvolio comforts him and asks him to find another woman. In the other household, Juliet is asked for marriage. Her mom wants her to get married. Thus, Capulet makes a party and he invites guests. At that party, a man named Paris is invited. He is a man who is chosen by Lady Capulet to marry Juliet. But they do not know that Romeo also comes to that party. He meets Juliet at that party and fall in love at the first sight. The same goes to Juliet, she falls in love with Romeo. After the party, Lady Capulet asks Juliet about her feelings for marrying Paris, but Juliet just gives an ambiguous answer. Romeo is waiting for Juliet under her window. They want to be together as lovers and even they want to get married. Both of them know that their family will hate it, but they do not care because they love each other. Then, Romeo comes to visit Friar Lawrence. He tells Friar that he is in love with Juliet. He asks Friar Lawrence to wed him and Juliet.

Romeo gets a letter for a duel from Tybalt (Juliet's cousin). In the earlier party, Tybalt sees him but he cannot fight him because Capulet asks him to calm down so that he asks Romeo to do a duel but Romeo refuses it. In other hands, Romeo who wants to marry Juliet gets help from people around him. Finally, Friar weds Romeo and Juliet. In another place, Tybalt still wants to do a duel with Romeo, so that Benvolio and Mercutio (Romeo's friend) come to duel and fight with Tybalt. Romeo tries to break the fight. Unfortunately, Mercutio dies in the

duel. Then, Tybalt is also being killed. Romeo is the one who receives punishment which is being exiled. The situation is being complicated after that tragedy. Juliet is arranged to marry Paris. There is nothing she can do since there is no one who can help her to escape from the marriage. After that, Friar who has heard about the marriage meets Juliet. He finds a way to save her. He tells her to drink poison which makes her look like a death person and she will be awake after that. He tells that Romeo will wait and take her.

Juliet goes on through the plan. She drinks the poison. People believe that she dies because of the poison. Hence, her family arranges a funeral. Romeo hears the news that Juliet is dead. He believes that she has already died. He goes to find her and he finds the dead body of Juliet. He does not know that it is a fake death. Then, he drinks real poison which is bought from an apothecary and he dies. Juliet wakes up and she finds Romeo which has already died, so she stabs herself with Romeo's dagger.

6. Previous Study

This study is not the first study in analysing lexical ambiguity. There has been another study investigating it. There is a study entitled "The Analysis of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity in *Your Letter* of the *Jakarta Post*" by Henny Andriani Tambunan which is from The University of Sumatera Utara, 2009. She has four objectives in her research. First, she identifies the words and sentences which are possibly ambiguous. Second, she analyses the classes of word that can be lexically ambiguous. Third, she analyses the kinds of sentence or phrase that

can be structurally ambiguous. The last, she determine the most dominant types of ambiguity. The result of her research is that the classes of lexical ambiguity which are categorized into ten types i.e. noun, verb, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction, intrjection, article, and participle were dominated by verb. It is followed by noun, adjective, and adverb. Meanwhile, structural ambiguity which is categorized into three types i.e noun phrase, verb phrase, and adverbial phrase was dominated by noun phrase.

The other research is “Stylistics Functions of the Creative Collocations and Wordplay in Salman Rushdie’s Novel *The Moor’s Last Sigh*” by Irina Vasiljeva that analysed wordplay which is from University of Gothenburg, 2010. She used Salman Rushdie’s novel *The Moor’s Last Sigh* to analyse wordplay. The result of her research is that she found that wordplay can bring about an unusual semantic density to the text, for it generates unconventional associative links and cohesive ties.

Meanwhile, this research is different from Tambunan’s research and Vasiljeva’s research. It is focused on the forms of lexical ambiguity in utterance and wordplay in the forms of pun. The researcher wants to find out about homonymy and polysemy which are the forms of lexical ambiguity in utterance. Then, the researcher also tries to identify the types of pun representing lexical ambiguity and also its effects. The researcher uses stylistics approach to analyse the data which is taken from the script *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hunsdness. Thus, the researcher focuses on the style of language which can be seen through lexical ambiguity and pun as the foregrounding of lexical ambiguity.

B. The Conceptual Framework

Ambiguity is phenomena which happen in human's daily language. It takes a part as language that leads people to derive the multiple meaning of word. Therefore, ambiguity can be identified through the study of stylistics which is concerned about style of language. Ambiguity is categorized into two different categories i.e grammatical ambiguity and lexical ambiguity. Lexical ambiguity as the concern of this study has two types i.e. homonymy and polysemy. In stylistics, there are pun and wordplay which are explained as foregrounding of ambiguity. Pun is categorized into several types i.e. punning repetition, play on antonyms, the asyntactic pun, the etymological pun, syllepsis, and play on similarity of pronunciation. Yet, this study analyses lexical ambiguity into these types excludes play on antonyms and the play on similarity of pronunciation. Lexical ambiguity cannot be identified through play on antonyms since lexical ambiguity involves the words which are the same, but play on antonyms involves two contradictive word. Then, the play on similarity of pronunciation also cannot be identified. Lexical ambiguity involves the words which have the same written form or the same spoken form or even both of the forms. However, this type of pun involves the words which are only similar, not the same. Thus, the play on antonyms and the play on similarity of pronunciation cannot be representing lexical ambiguity.

In this study, rather than using the original one of the script, the researcher tries to investigate the adaptation script by David Hundsness, 2008. In his version, he is retained the original language of William Shakespeare. But what makes his script different with the original one is that the spelling and punctuation

which are modernized. So that the dialogues will be appropriate for modern audiences and they can understand more easily. Besides, the script is interesting because there is the combination of writing style. The reader still can see Shakespeare's writing style with a little bit modern taste in it.

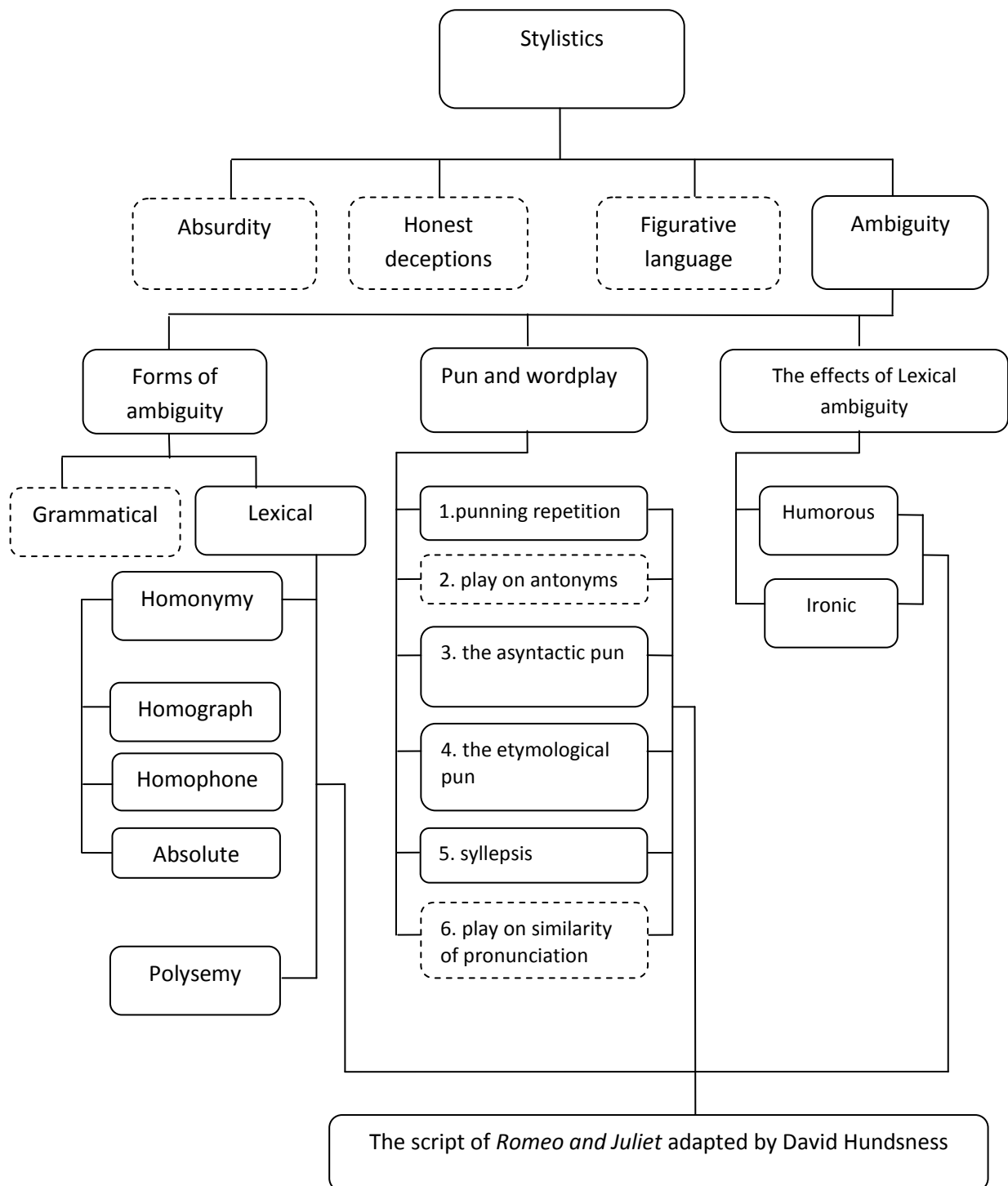


Figure 2. The Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method used in this research that consists of (a) the research type which describes the approach and the method of the research, (b) the form, context, and source of the data, (c) the research instruments, (d) the data collection techniques, (e) the data analysis, (f) and the trustworthiness.

A. The Research Type

This study used stylistics as an approach. Crystal and Davy (in Jeffries, 2010:1) explain that stylistics has been asserted as a sub-subject of linguistics that is concerned with the analysis of language style. In accordance, Spencer (1998:13) states that stylistics becomes an independent science inquiry which combines elements from linguistics as well as from literary studies.

Related to the approach, the researcher attempted to use a descriptive qualitative method. According to Krathwohl (in Wiersma, 1995), qualitative research describes phenomena in the form of words rather than in numbers or measures. In accordance with Krathwohl, Eisner (in Burns, 1994) also explains that qualitative methods are concerned with process rather than consequences and with meanings rather than behavioural statistics. The result of this method involves the understanding and interpretation of the researcher rather than a result in the form of statistic data.

The phenomenon that is analysed in this research is the phenomenon of ambiguity. Related with those statements, ambiguity as the phenomenon that appears in language may be analysed by describing how it happens in language,

especially in daily utterances. Ambiguity can be seen in many ways that the researcher needs to describe how it exists in sentence. Specifically, the phenomenon that was observed is the forms of lexical ambiguity in sentence by using the script drama of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundness as the object of analysis.

B. The Form, Context, and Source of Data

In this research, the data were in the forms of words uttered by the characters in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundness. Those words which were taken as the data were the words which can be classified as ambiguous words. The contexts of the data were the dialogues of the characters in the drama script. The source of data was the script of drama. The script of *Romeo and Juliet* was taken from the official web of David Hundness which was uploaded in 2008 and it was divided into 28 scenes. The script was chosen as the source of data because it retains the original language of Shakespeare, but it was modernized in the use of spelling and punctuation. Also it is applicable for the play of drama. Hence, these may help the modern audience to understand the words. Also, it can be used as an object to explain and represent ambiguity.

C. Research Instruments

The primary instrument of this research was the researcher. She involved in all process of this research and took the role in identifying, collecting, and interpreting the data. Then, the secondary instrument used the data sheet as the

tool to collect and classify the data. The data sheet was used to classify and collect the data used to answer the research questions.

D. The Data Collection Techniques

In collecting the data, the researcher applied reading and note-taking techniques. Reading techniques were applied since this study used drama script as the object of analysis. The dialogues in the script were read attentively to get a clear picture of the story. Then, note-taking technique was used to help the researcher in selecting data. Following are the procedures of collecting data:

1. The researcher chose the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness as the primary data source
2. The data were read attentively. Then, the researcher took note the words which are ambiguous
3. Then, the data were selected from the script
4. The researcher provided three data sheets to categorize the data. The first is the data sheet for the categorization of the forms of lexical ambiguity. Second is the data sheet for the types of pun and wordplay represent lexical ambiguity. The third is the data sheet for the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay
5. The researcher classified the data into data sheets by selecting which part of the script that can become the data, and then putting them into the data sheets. The part of the script which became the data is only the words

uttered by the characters in the script. The form of data sheets are as follows.

Table 1. The Data Sheet of the Forms of Lexical Ambiguity in the Script of *Romeo and Juliet* Adapted by David Hundsness

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HP	HG	ABS			
1.	<p>B: Good morrow, cousin.</p> <p>R: Is the day so young?</p> <p>B: But new struck nine.</p> <p>R: Ay me, <u>sad</u> hours seem long. Was that my father that went hence so fast?</p> <p>B: It was. What sadness lengthens Romeo's hours?</p>			v		<p>1. Sad means unhappy</p> <p>2. Sad means boring</p>	<p>The word “sad” is ABS because this word can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two meanings which are possible to be understood in the context. First, the word “sad” can mean “unhappy” in which Romeo feels at that time. Second, it can mean “boring”. In the dialogue, the word “sad” is not clear that it refers to the meaning “boring” or “unhappy”. Both meanings fit into the context.</p>

Note:

HMY	: Homonymy	R	: Romeo	F	: Friar
HG	: Homograph	J	: Juliet	C	: Capulet
HP	: Homophone	M	: Mercutio	P	: Paris
ABS	: Absolute	B	: Benvolio	M	: Montague
PLY	: Polysemy	L	: Lady Capulet	T	: Tybalt

Table 2. The Data Sheet of Lexical Ambiguity Represented through Pun and Wordplay in the Script of *Romeo and Juliet* Adapted by David Hundsness

No.	Data	Pun and Wordplay				Meaning	Explanation
		PR	AP	SP	EP		
1.	R: Not mad, but bound more than a madman is, shut up in prison, kept without my food, whipped and tormented, and— B: Tell me in <u>sadness</u> , who is that you love? R: In <u>sadness</u> , coz, I do love Rosaline. B: A right fair mark, fair coz, is soonest hit.				v	1. Sadness means seriousness 2. Sadness means the feeling of being sad	The word “sadness” is EP. This word has an old meaning which means “seriousness”.

Note:

PR	: Punning repetition	AP	: The asyntactic pun
SP	: Syllepsis	EP	: The etymological pun

Table 3. The Data Sheet of the Effects of Lexical Ambiguity Represented through Pun and Wordplay towards the Meanings in the Script of *Romeo and Juliet* Adapted by David Hundsness

No.	Data	The Effects of Lexical Ambiguity		Meaning	Explanation
		HMR	IRC		
1.	<p>R: My dearest— J: Well, do not swear. Although I <u>joy</u> in thee, I have no <u>joy</u> of this contract tonight. It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden, Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say "It lightens." Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet. Good night, good night! As sweet repose and rest Come to thy heart as that within my breast!</p> <p>R: O, wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?</p>		v	<p>1. Joy means a feeling of great happiness</p> <p>2. Joy means satisfaction</p>	<p>When a woman is in love, she is usually happy to hear someone whom she loves makes a promise such as he will love her forever, he is truly in love with her, etc. However, Juliet feels the opposite way. She is not happy when Romeo makes a promise in front of her, and she feels scared instead.</p>

Note:

HMR : Humorous IRC : Ironic

E. The Data Analysis

After collected and selected, the data were analysed. The data were analysed by identifying and interpreting the data based on the formulation of the problems.

Following are the steps of the data analysis:

1. The researcher read the script
2. The researcher identified the words uttered by the characters to categorize the forms of lexical ambiguity, the types of pun and wordplay represent lexical ambiguity, and the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay
3. The researcher interpreted the data into data sheets

4. The researcher conducted the data triangulation by asking lecturers and friends
5. The researcher took conclusions based on the result of the research.

F. Trustworthiness

Patton (in Golafshani, 2003:603) supports the use of trustworthiness by stating: “triangulation strengthens a study by combining methods. This can mean using several kinds of methods or data, including using both quantitative and qualitative approaches”. In this case, the researcher used qualitative as a method and also used stylistics as an approach to conduct this research. By combining this method and approach, the researcher attempted to get the validity of the research. Related to Patton’s statement, Lincoln and Guba (in Cho, 2006: 322) suggested four criteria for developing trustworthiness of a qualitative inquiry: credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transformability. Hence, the researcher used credibility to develop trustworthiness. Credibility refers to confidence in the truth of the data and interpretation of them.

This research involved member-checking to verify the findings. Lincoln and Guba (in Cho, 2006:322) state that member-checking is the most important technique for establishing credibility. In order to validate the research, the researcher consulted the findings of the research to lecturers, Titik Sudartinah, SS., M.A. who is an expert in linguistics, and Niken Anggraeni, S.S., M.A. who is an expert in literature. Also, the researcher did cross-checking with another students, Fitria Nur Kiswandari, and Ferri Dwi Agustina who are majoring linguistics.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the analysis of data followed by the discussion of the research findings. The findings show the answers of the research questions guiding the study. In addition, the findings are in the form of three tables that include the number as well as the percentage of the analysed phenomenon. The researcher also involves descriptions in a brief explanation to the findings. The discussion presents the deeper explanation about lexical ambiguity by presenting some examples of the phenomenon occurring in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness.

A. Findings

Lexical ambiguity refers to a condition when an utterance or a sentence represents more than one meaning or sense in it. It happens when an ambiguous word is used either on purpose or not. The ambiguous word is often represented through pun and wordplay. It means that it is used by the speaker or writer to convey a certain meaning. As a result, the existence of the ambiguous word can give a certain effect toward the meaning in an utterance or a sentence. Thus, the objectives of this research are to describe the forms of lexical ambiguity, its representation through pun and wordplay, and its effects towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness.

The findings are divided into three parts. The first part is the findings of the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet*. The second part presents lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet*. The third part presents the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet*.

1. The findings of the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

According to Murphy (2010:84), there are two forms of lexical ambiguity. They are homonymy and polysemy. Homonymy is categorized into three sub-categories. They are homophone, homograph, and absolute homonymy. The first table presents the findings of the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet*.

Table 4. The frequency of the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

No.	Lexical Ambiguity		Occurrence	Percentage (%)
1.	Homonymy	a. Homograph	0	0
		b. Homophone	1	4.35
		c. Absolute	17	73.91
2.	Polysemy		5	21.74
Total			23	100

After analysing all the data and rechecking through peer discussion, the researcher has got the fixed data to be analysed. There are 23 data of the forms of lexical ambiguity. Table 4 shows that both homonymy and polysemy occur in the script. There are two out of three forms of homonymy which occur in the script i.e. absolute homonymy and homophone. Absolute homonymy is the most frequently occurring form of lexical ambiguity. This way, its percentage is 73.91% which occurs 17 times. The absolute homonymy gets the highest occurrence since most of the ambiguous words which occur in the script have the same spoken and written forms. Then, homophone occurs once with its percentage is 4.35%. Meanwhile, homograph is not found in the script since there are no ambiguous words which have the same written forms in the dialogue. Following homonymy, polysemy only occurs 5 times out of the total 23. This way, its percentage is 22.73%.

2. The findings of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

According to Leech (1968:209), there are four types of pun and wordplay that can represent lexical ambiguity. They are punning repetition, the asyntactic pun, syllepsis, and the etymological pun. In the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness, there are 11 data of pun and wordplay which represent lexical ambiguity.

Table 5. The frequency of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* Adapted by David Hundsness

No.	Pun And Wordplay	Occurrence	Percentage (%)
1.	Punning Repetition	6	54.54
2.	The Asyntactic Pun	1	9.10
3.	Syllepsis	0	0
4.	The Etymological Pun	4	36.36
Total		11	100

Based on table 5, there are three out of four types of pun and wordplay which occur in the script. They are punning repetition, the asyntactic pun, and etymological pun. Punning repetition gets the higher position. It occurs 6 times from the total 11 data. In other words, out of the total 100%, its percentage is 54.54%. This type of pun becomes the most frequent types of pun and wordplay. Most of the dialogues use punning repetition. It is because a word or two words which have the same spoken or written form are repeated in one context which is possible to express the different meaning. As the second most frequently occurring pun, there is the etymological pun. It occurs 4 times with the percentage 36.36%. Then, the asyntactic pun occurs only once with the percentage 9.10%. Meanwhile, syllepsis does not occur in the script.

3. The findings of the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

Lexical ambiguity which is represented through pun and wordplay can create such effects to the meaning. They are humorous and ironic effects. In this research, there are 8 data which can create these effects. The table below shows the findings of the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet*.

Table 6. The frequency of the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

No.	The effects of lexical ambiguity	Occurrence	Percentage (%)
1.	Humorous	1	12.5
2.	Ironic	7	87.5
Total		8	100

Based on table 6, there are two effects which can be created through lexical ambiguity i.e. ironic and humorous effects. Both effects occur in the script of *Romeo and Juliet*. However, the difference of the occurrences between the two effects is high. Ironic effect occurs 7 times from the total 8 data. In other words, out of 100%, its percentage is 87.5%. Ironic is the most frequently occurring effect which can be created in lexical ambiguity represented through pun and

wordplay. This effect mostly happens in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* since Hundsness tends to show more about the ironic side of this story. Then, humorous effect occurs once and its percentage is 12.5%.

B. Discussion

This part presents a description which gives a more detailed and clearer discussion about the lexical ambiguity phenomenon. The discussion provides a deeper explanation associated with some examples of each phenomenon. Thus, it shows the phenomena of lexical ambiguity which are found in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

1. The forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

The first discussion of this study is the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness. The forms of lexical ambiguity are separated into two categories. They are homonymy and polysemy. The further explanations and examples for each phenomenon are presented as follows.

a. Homonymy

Homonymy happens when the characters in the script use two words which have the same written or spoken form or even both. Based on Murphy's categorization, there are three forms of homonymy i.e. homograph, homophone, and absolute homonymy. In the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness, there are absolute homonymy and homophone which occur in the

script. Absolute homonymy occurs 17 times and homophone only occurs once that is out of the total 23 data.

1) Absolute homonymy

Absolute homonymy happens when two different words have the same spoken and written forms. However, they have the meanings which are unrelated. They create ambiguity in the context. In the script, the characters use the ambiguous words as well. There are six examples of the phenomenon of the absolute homonymy which is portrayed in the script. The first example is shown in this datum below:

B: Good morrow, cousin.

R: Is the day so young?

B: But new struck nine.

R: Ay me, sad hours seem long.

Was that my father that went hence so fast?

B: It was. What sadness lengthens Romeo's hours?

(Datum 01)

This is an example of absolute homonymy. The context of the dialogue shows that Benvolio has just met Romeo in the morning. Thus, he greets Romeo by saying good morning. However, Romeo is surprised to hear that it is still in the morning. He feels sad and it makes the time run too slow for him. The word “sad” in the dialogue between Benvolio and Romeo is an ambiguous one. There are two meanings of this word which fit in the context. First, the word “sad” means an unhappy feeling. It happens when there is something that causes Romeo to feel unhappy at that time. Second, the word “sad” means boring. It is when Romeo has no interest in anything at that time. There is nothing that can attract him. He does

not know what to do and it makes him feel that time runs too slow. Thus, both meanings of the word “sad” can be interpreted differently in this dialogue.

The word “sad” in the dialogue is classified as the absolute homonymy because both meanings are different. An unhappy feeling is more about a feeling when someone feels down. When it is about boredom, it is a kind of feeling when a person is not interested in something. Hence, the feeling of unhappiness and boredom define to the condition which are different or unrelated.

Similar with the example in datum 01, the second example also shows the phenomenon of the absolute homonymy. It is proven in the following datum:

R: Alas, this love feel I, that feel no love in this. [*sees signs of the fight*]
What fray was here?

Yet tell me not, for I have heard it all. Here's much to do with hate,
but more with love. Why, then, O brawling love, O loving hate, O
anything of nothing first create! O heavy lightness, serious vanity,
Misshapen chaos of well-seeming forms, Dost thou not laugh?

B: No coz, I rather weep.

R: Good heart, at what?

(Datum 02)

In the above dialogue, Romeo tells Benvolio that he has one-sided love. Then, he sees the sign of fight at that place. It is pity that people are fighting and hating each other. On the other hand, Romeo has much to do about love. He asks Benvolio whether it is such a laughable situation or not. However, Benvolio rather weeps about that. Seeing Benvolio's response, Romeo says “good heart” to Benvolio. The word “heart” which is uttered by Romeo is an ambiguous one in the dialogue. There are two meanings of this word which can be interpreted. First, the word “heart” refers to an emotion. It means what Romeo says is to point out Benvolio's inner character. He thinks Benvolio is such a kind person. Second, the

word “heart” refers to a friend. It means Romeo sees Benvolio as a good friend who can understand Romeo’s feeling at that time. Hence, both meanings are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue.

Besides, it can be seen that the word “heart” is an absolute homonymy. The first and second meanings are unrelated. The emotion in the context is about a person’s inner character. Then, the meaning of friend in the context shows that Benvolio is a person who knows Romeo well.

The third example of the absolute homonymy is shown in the following datum:

- R:** Why, such is love's transgression.
 Love is a smoke made with the fume of sighs;
 Being purged, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes;
 Being vexed, a sea raging with lovers' tears;
 A madness most discreet.
- B:** Why, Romeo, art thou **mad**?
- R:** Not mad, but bound more than a madman is,
 Shut up in prison, kept without my food,
 Whipped and tormented, and—

(Datum 03)

This dialogue shows that Romeo is telling Benvolio about his perspective of love which is so painful. After hearing what Romeo says, Benvolio asks Romeo whether he is mad. However, Romeo keeps talking about such an unfamiliar subject. The word “mad” which is uttered by Benvolio is an ambiguous one in this dialogue. There are two meanings of this word which fit in the context. First, the word “mad” refers to the word “angry”. It happens when Benvolio asks whether Romeo is mad because he thinks that Romeo has a strong emotion against someone who hurts him. Thus, Romeo expresses his feeling by saying such an unfamiliar subject. Second, the word “mad” refers to “loving someone very

much”. It happens when Benvolio thinks that Romeo is saying about love which is so painful because he is in love. He loves someone so badly. However, the situation is not working smoothly. Romeo expresses his sorrow by saying about his perspective of love at that time.

Besides, the meanings of the word “mad” show that this word can be classified as absolute homonymy. The reason is that the first meaning “angry” and the second meaning “loving somebody very much” are two different meanings. Angry is such a negative feeling against someone. Then, loving somebody very much is such a feeling which shows enthusiasm to somebody. There is no relation between them. However, both meanings fit in the context.

The fourth example of the absolute homonymy is shown in the following datum:

M: Farewell ancient lady, farewell.

[Mercutio & Benvolio exit]

N: *[to Romeo]* Pray you, sir, a word. My young lady bade me inquire you out.

What she bade me say, I will keep to myself.

But first let me tell ye, if you should lead her into a fool's paradise, as they say, it were a very gross kind of behavior, as they say,

For the gentlewoman is young, and therefore, if you should deal double with her, truly it were an ill thing and very weak dealing!

(Datum 13)

In this dialogue, it shows that the nurse is worried about Juliet. She tells Romeo that it is a very gross behaviour if Romeo leads Juliet to a fool paradise. Juliet loves Romeo so much, so her happiness is being together with Romeo. That is why the nurse becomes so worry about Juliet. She is scared that Romeo cannot make her happy but suffered. In this context, the word “gross” is an ambiguous

one in the dialogue. There are two meanings which fit in the context. The first meaning of the word “gross” refers to “unacceptable”. It happens when the nurse does not want Romeo to lead Juliet in bad future. If he does, it is really an unacceptable behavior for the nurse because he just ruined Juliet’s life. Then, the second meaning refers to “unpleasant”. It means that it is such an unpleasant behavior if Romeo gives a hope for Juliet that they can be happy together, but actually not.

Besides, it shows that the word “gross” is an absolute homonymy. The first meaning “unacceptable” and the second meaning “unpleasant” are two different meanings. The word “unacceptable” shows something that definitely cannot be accepted. Then, the word “unpleasant” shows such a bad behaviour.

The fifth example of the absolute homonymy is shown in the following datum:

N: Your love says, like an honest gentleman, and a courteous,
and a kind, and a handsome, and, I warrant, a virtuous— Where is your
mother?
J: Where is my mother? How oddly thou repliest!
"Your love says, like an honest gentleman, 'Where is your mother?'"
N: O God's lady dear! Are you so **hot**?
Henceforward do your messages yourself.
J: Here's such a coil! Come, what says Romeo?
N: Have you got leave to go to church today?
J: I have.

(Datum 16)

This above dialogue shows that the nurse has just come back after meeting Romeo. Juliet is curious about what he said to the nurse. The nurse does not answer Juliet’s question. In this context, the word “hot” which is uttered by the nurse is an ambiguous one in the dialogue. There are two meanings of this word

which can be interpreted in the dialogue. First, the word “hot” refers to “angry” when the nurse thinks that Juliet is angry with her since she does not tell Juliet about Romeo. In fact, she is asking about Juliet’s mother. Second, the word “hot” means “impatient”. It happens when Juliet has to wait for the nurse who has just come back. She is extremely curious about Romeo’s condition. At that time, the nurse is out of breath because she was in hurry to meet Romeo. However, Juliet is so excited to hear the news about Romeo. Hence, both meanings of the word “hot” are possible to be interpreted differently in the dialogue.

Besides, it shows that the word “hot” can be classified as absolute homonymy. The first meaning “angry” and the second meaning “impatient” are two different meanings. Anger is a kind of negative feeling against someone. Then, impatience refers to the act of someone when she or he is easily annoyed to wait. There is no relation between anger and impatience. Both meanings fit to be interpreted in the dialogue. That is why the word “hot” can be classified as an absolute homonymy.

The sixth example of the absolute homonymy is shown in the following datum:

C: Things have fallen out, sir, so unluckily
 That we have had no time to move our daughter.
 Look you, she loved her cousin Tybalt dearly,
L: And so did I.
C: Well, we were born to die.
P: These times of woe afford no time to woo.
 Madam, good night.
 Commend me to your daughter.
L: I will, and know her mind early tomorrow.

(Datum 20)

This dialogue shows that Capulet asks Paris to understand the situation of Capulet's family. Especially, the incident of Tybalt's death is too serious since the family has no time to ask Juliet about the marriage. Thus, Paris can understand that it is such a woe time which makes no time to woo. The word "woe" which is uttered by Paris is an ambiguous one in the dialogue. There are two meanings of this word which is possible to be interpreted in the dialogue. First, the word "woe" means a great problem which is about the problem of Capulet's family. In this case, Tybalt is killed by Romeo. Second, the word "woe" is an extreme sadness. It means the Capulet family feels it as an effect of Tybalt's tragedy. They have a hard time because Tybalt as a part of the family is dead.

Besides, it shows that the word "woe" can be classified as an absolute homonymy. The first and the second meaning are two different meanings. Great problem is a kind of situation which a person needs to deal with or solve. Then, extreme sadness is a kind of feeling. Thus, it can be seen that both meanings are unrelated.

2) Homophone

Homophone happens when two different words have the same spoken forms. In other words, this type of homonymy focuses on the matter of sound which can lead the listener to get multiple interpretations. There is an example of the phenomenon of homophone which is shown in the following datum:

R: I am not for this ambling.

M: Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.

R: Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes
With nimble soles. I have a soul of lead.

M: You are a lover. Borrow Cupid's wings
 And soar with them above a common bound.
R: I am too sore enpiercèd with his shaft
 To soar with his light feathers,
 Under love's heavy burden do I sink.

(Datum 23)

In this above dialogue, it can be seen that there is a word “sole” which is pronounced the same with the word “soul”. Since homophone is the matter of sound, it will be difficult for the listener to understand that the sound [soʊl] belongs to the word “sole” or “soul” in the dialogue.

The word “soul” is ambiguous in the context of the dialogue. Without considering the written form, the word “sole” in “nimble soles” that Romeo has mentioned is already clear to be understood as the bottom part of a shoe since he also has mentioned about dancing shoes before. It can lead the listeners’ mind to interpret [soʊl] as “sole” in that context. However, it will make the listener think in another way about “soul” in “soul of lead”. When the speaker says [soʊl], it can refer to the word “soul” or “sole”. When “soul of lead” is uttered by Romeo, the listener can relate it to Romeo’s character. It means that Romeo is a kind of person who takes control of something. However, if the word “soul” is misunderstood as the word “sole”, the interpretation of the meaning is totally different. If it is understood as “sole of lead”, the listener can relate it to the bottom part of a shoe which is made of a kind of metal material. This kind of material is not appropriate to be used as the sole. This meaning also fits in the context because it can be implied that Romeo wants to say that he cannot dance.

b. Polysemy

Polysemy happens when one word has two or more distinct meanings but those are still related. It can be said that the sense might be similar, but the meaning is different based on the context of the word. It can cause the difficulty to determine the exact meaning of one word in a particular context.

The findings show that polysemy often exist in the dialogue. There are 5 out of 23 data which are categorized as polysemy. One example of polysemy is shown in the following datum:

L: Marry, that "marry" is the very theme I came to talk of.
 Tell me, daughter Juliet, how stands your disposition to be married?
J: It is an honor that I dream not of.
N: An honor? Were not I thine only nurse,
 I would say thou hadst sucked wisdom from thy teat.

(Datum 06)

This dialogue shows that Lady Capulet is trying to persuade Juliet to get married with Paris, a gentleman which is chosen by Juliet's parents to marry her. She is asking about Juliet's reason against the marriage. However, Juliet is still against the marriage. She thinks that it is such an honour that she never wants to happen. In this context, the word "honor" which is uttered by Juliet is an ambiguous one. There are two meanings of this word which can be interpreted in the dialogue. First, the word "honor" refers to a quality that combines respect, pride, and honesty. It happens when Juliet herself thinks that getting married with Paris is something honourable. It is something that she should respect since a gentleman like Paris wants her to be his wife. Second, the word "honor" refers to a reward, prize or title that publicly expresses admiration. It happens when Juliet herself

thinks that getting married with Paris and being called as Paris's wife is a title that she can admire.

Besides, both meanings of the word "honor" show that this word can be classified as polysemy. The reason is that the first meaning "a quality that combines respect, pride, and honesty" and the second meaning "a reward, prize or title that publicly expresses admiration" are two meanings which are still related. Both can be understood as a kind of respect about someone or something.

This is the second example of polysemy which is shown in the following datum:

R: If my heart's dear love—

J: Or if thou think'st I am too quickly won,
 I'll frown and be perverse and say thee nay
 So thou wilt **woo**; but else not for the world.
 In truth, fair Montague, I am too fond,
 And therefore thou mayst think my b'havior light,
 But trust me, gentleman, I'll prove more true
 Than those that have more coying. Therefore pardon me, And not
 impute this yielding to light love, which the dark night hath so
 discoverèd.

(Datum 09)

This dialogue shows that Romeo is trying to make Juliet believe about his love to her. However, Juliet is scared that Romeo will think she is too easy to be got. In that way, she is going to say no for Romeo's love to make Romeo woo her. In this context, the word "woo" which is uttered by Juliet is an ambiguous one. There are two meanings of this word which are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue. First, the word "woo" means trying to make someone to agree or accept. It means that Juliet wants to see Romeo to try harder to make her accept Romeo's love. Second, the word "woo" refers to a condition when a man gives a woman a lot of

attention in an attempt to convince her to marry him. It means Juliet is going to say no for Romeo's love to make Romeo give more attention to convince Juliet to marry him. Thus, both meanings are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue.

Besides, it shows that the word "woo" can be classified as polysemy since the two meanings of "woo" are still related. It can be seen that the second meaning shows about a specific condition. Thus, the first and the second meanings can be understood as an act of persuading someone.

This is the third example of polysemy which is shown in the following datum:

R: I pray thee, chide me not. Her I love now
 Doth grace for grace and love for love allow.
 The other did not so.
F: O, she knew well
 Thy love did read by rote and could not spell.
 But come, young waverer, come, go with me.
 In one respect I'll thy assistant be, for this alliance may so happy prove
 to turn your households' rancor to pure love.
R: O, let us hence! I stand on sudden haste!
F: Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast.

(Datum 12)

This dialogue shows that Romeo asks Friar not to chide him for loving Juliet. Friar is surprised to hear that Romeo loves Juliet. It is because all he knows is that Romeo is falling in love with Rosaline, but later Romeo says that he is in love with Juliet. Friar gives a kind of response in which Romeo's love is not truly from his heart, but it is because his feeling is just wavering since he sees a girl who is attractive for him. Romeo tries to make Friar believe that he is truly in love with Juliet. In the end, Friar can understand Romeo's feeling to Juliet. Thus, he decides

to help Romeo's alliance with Juliet. In this context, the word "alliance" which is uttered by Friar is an ambiguous one.

There are two meanings of this word which is possible to be interpreted in the context. First, the word "alliance" means union. Then, the alliance refers to Romeo and Friar. Friar decides to help Romeo and Juliet. He thinks that the relationship between Romeo and Juliet can change their family not to hate each other. Second, the word "alliance" contextually refers to marriage. Then, the alliance refers to Romeo and Juliet. Friar decides to help Romeo to marry Juliet to be together by marrying them since Romeo is deeply in love with Juliet.

Besides, it shows that the word "alliance" can be classified as polysemy. There are two meanings of "alliance". However, both meanings are still related. Both show an act to be together or united.

2. Lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

The findings show that out of four types of pun and wordplay uttered by the characters, there are three types of pun and wordplay which are found in the script. They are punning repetition, the asyntactic pun, and etymological pun. The highest occurrence is punning repetition. This way, its percentage is 54.54% which is out of 100%. It is followed by the etymological pun which takes 36.36%, Then, the asyntactic pun only takes 9.10%.

a. Punning repetition

Punning repetition occurs as the most frequently occurring phenomenon in pun and wordplay. It occurs 6 times with its percentage 54.54% that is out of 100%. This type of pun and wordplay happens when there is the repetition of a word in one context. This word is used more than once which is possible to convey different meaning. However, the ambiguity in this word is not clear enough to be decided which meaning is conveyed in the context.

There are four examples of the phenomenon of punning repetition which is portrayed by the characters in the script. The first example is shown in the following datum.

R: In sadness, coz, I do love Rosaline.

B: A right **fair** mark, **fair** coz, is soonest hit.

R: Well in that hit you miss! She'll not be hit with Cupid's arrow.

And in strong proof of chastity well armed,

From Love's weak bow she lives uncharmed.

She will not stay the siege of loving terms, nor bide th'encounter of assailing eyes,

Nor ope her lap to saint-seducing gold.

(Datum 02)

This is an example of punning repetition which is taken from the dialogue between Romeo and Benvolio. Based on the dialogue, the word “fair” appears twice in the dialogue and this word modifies two different words. The word “fair” modifies the word “mark” which refers to Rosaline and “coz” which refers to Romeo. In this case, Benvolio uses the word “fair” twice. However, it does not mean that this word is only repeated but it is possible that he uses this word twice to convey two different meanings. Thus, it can be seen that there is a possibility

that the word “fair” is used to express two certain meanings. It means this word is used as a pun.

The first meaning refers to “beautiful” and the second meaning refers to “innocent”. The first meaning is possible to be interpreted whether in “fair mark” or “fair coz”. In “fair mark”, it means that it is about Rosaline which is beautiful. Her beauty refers to her appearance or attitude. Then, in “fair coz”, it is about Romeo in which Benvolio refers to Romeo’s feeling as something beautiful. He loves Rosaline with the whole of his heart. Thus, Benvolio finds it so beautiful. Besides, the second meaning is also possible to be interpreted as both. When it is about Rosaline, it means Benvolio is seeing her as an innocent girl. Then, when it is about Romeo, Benvolio thinks about Romeo as someone who is so innocent in his thought of love.

This is the second example of punning repetition which is shown in the following datum:

R: My dearest—
J: Well, do not swear. Although I **joy** in thee,
 I have no **joy** of this contract tonight.
 It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden,
 Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say "It
 lightens."
 Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath,
 May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet.
 Good night, good night! As sweet repose and rest come to thy heart as
 that within my breast!
R: O, wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?

(Datum 04)

This dialogue shows that there is punning repetition which is used by Juliet. In this case, Juliet uses the word “joy” twice in her dialogue with Romeo. Since this

word is used as a pun, it means that Juliet tries to express two different meanings through the word “joy”. By looking at the dialogue between Juliet and Romeo, there are two meanings of the word “joy” which fit to be interpreted in the dialogue. The first meaning is the feeling of great happiness. Meanwhile, the second meaning is satisfaction.

The first meaning can be seen when Juliet is feeling happy to meet Romeo, but she is not happy about Romeo’s promise. Meanwhile, the second meaning happens when Juliet feels satisfied to meet Romeo, but she is not satisfied about the promise that Romeo has said to her. Therefore, it can be seen that there is a possibility that the word “joy” is used to express two different meanings. Thus, the word “joy” which is uttered by Juliet is used as a pun to express two different meanings in the dialogue.

This is the third example of punning repetition which is shown in the following datum:

[A street. MERCUTIO, BENVOLIO]

B: I pray thee, good Mercutio, let's retire.

The day is **hot**, the Capulets abroad,

And if we meet we shall not 'scape a brawl,

For now these **hot** days is the mad blood stirring.

M: Come, come, thou art as hot a jack in thy mood as any in Verona, and as soon moved to be moody, and as soon moody to be moved. Thy head is as full of quarrels as an egg is full of meat, and yet thy head hath been beaten as addle as an egg for quarreling. And yet thou wilt tutor me from quarreling?

(Datum 09)

This dialogue shows that Benvolio uses the word “hot” twice. As it shows in the dialogue, he makes a conversation with Mercutio. The word “hot” which is uttered by him can be classified as a pun. Then, it means that there are at least two

meanings of the word “hot” in which Benvolio tries to convey. First, the word “hot” means “difficult” or “dangerous” to deal with and making a person feels worried or uncomfortable. It happens when Benvolio tries to tell that it is dangerous time to deal with Capulet since he is outside as well. It will be worse if Mercutio is going to quarrel with Capulet’s family. Second, it means high temperature. It simply refers to temperature at that time which is so high. Thus, Benvolio uses the word “hot” as pun in his utterance to convey two different meanings of the word “hot”.

This is the four example of punning repetition which is shown in the following datum:

N: Will you speak well of him that killed your cousin?
J: Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband? Ah, poor my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy name When I, thy three-hours wife, have mangled it?
 But, wherefore, villain, didst thou kill my cousin? That villain cousin would have killed my husband. Back, foolish tears, back to your native spring!
 Your tributary drops belong to woe,
 Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy.
 My husband lives, that Tybalt would have slain, and Tybalt's dead, that would have slain my husband. All this is comfort.
 Wherefore weep I then? "Tybalt is dead, and Romeo...banishèd." That "banishèd," that one word "banishèd" There is no end, no limit, measure, bound, In that word's death.
 No words can that woe sound. Where are my father and my mother, Nurse?
N : Weeping and wailing over Tybalt's corse. Will you go to them? I will bring you thither.

(Datum 10)

In this dialogue, it can be seen that the word “woe” is used twice by Juliet when she talks with the nurse about Tybalt and her husband’s tragedy. In this case, Juliet tries to convey a different meaning through the word “woe”. Based on the

dialogue between Juliet and the nurse, the word “woe” can be interpreted into two different meanings. First, the word “woe” refers to great problem or trouble. Then, the second meaning refers to extreme sadness. However, since the word “woe” is an ambiguous word, the listener cannot decide clearly which meaning is conveyed by the first and the second use of the word “woe”. Thus, this word can be classified as punning repetition which is used by Juliet to express two different meanings of the word “woe” in her utterance.

b. The asyntactic pun

The asyntactic pun happens when one meaning of a word does not fit into the syntactic context. It means that the two words are considered as the asyntactic pun if they do not fit to be hung together syntactically. The asyntactic pun is shown in the following datum:

R: Courage, man, the hurt cannot be much.
M: No, 'tis not so deep, nor so wide, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve.
 Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a **grave** man.
 A plague on both your houses! Why the devil came you between us?
 I was hurt under your arm!
R: I thought all for the best.

(Datum 07)

This dialogue shows that Mercutio is painful at that time. Benvolio is asking if it hurts. Mercutio says that the wound is not so deep nor so wide, but it is enough, so Romeo and Benvolio will find him as a grave man. In this context, the word “grave” which is uttered by Mercutio is an ambiguous one in this dialogue. There are two meanings of grave which fit in the dialogue. First, it refers to a place in the ground where a dead person is buried. The word “grave” in this meaning is

actually used to represent death. It means Mercutio feels that the wound may bring him to death. Second, it refers to seriously bad. It means Mercutio thinks that the wound is enough to turn him in bad condition. Thus, this word is an ambiguous one since both meanings are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue.

Besides, the word “grave” is categorized as the asyntactic pun because one meaning of grave does not fit syntactically in the context. The first meaning of grave is a place in the ground where a dead person is buried. It means the word “grave” in the dialogue is a noun. The word “grave” is followed by the word “man” which is also a noun. Thus, the word grave as noun does not fit syntactically in the context. However, the word “grave” as a noun is used to represent the death. Then, it fits in the dialogue from the context of meaning but it does not fit in syntactic context.

c. The etymological pun

The etymological pun happens when a word is interpreted by involving the new and the old meanings. It is shown in the following datum:

R:Not mad, but bound more than a madman is,
 Shut up in prison, kept without my food,
 Whipped and tormented, and—
B: Tell me in sadness, who is that you love?
R:In sadness, coz, I do love Rosaline.
B: A right fair mark, fair coz, is soonest hit.

(Datum 01)

This dialogue shows that the meaning of the word “sadness” can be interpreted into two meanings. One of the meanings of this word is a new meaning and another one is an old meaning. The new meaning of the word “sadness” is the

feeling of being sad. It is a meaning which is known by people nowadays to interpret the word “sadness”. However, this word has a different meaning in the past. In the past, this word means seriousness. The new meaning and the old one are different, but they are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue.

The second example of etymological pun is shown in the following datum:

R: I pray thee, chide me not. Her I love now
 Doth grace for grace and love for love allow.
 The other did not so.
F: O, she knew well
 Thy love did read by rote and could not spell.
 But come, young waverer, come, go with me.
 In one respect I'll thy assistant be, for this alliance may so happy prove
 to turn your households' rancor to pure love.
R: O, let us hence! I stand on sudden haste!
F: Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast.

(Datum 05)

This dialogue shows that the word “alliance” can be interpreted into two different meanings which consist of the new and the old meanings. The new meaning of this word is union. This is the meaning in which modern people tend to interpret. However, the meaning of this word is not exactly the same as the new one. The word “alliance” has an old meaning which is marriage. In the past, this word conveys the meaning which is more specific rather than the new meaning which is known nowadays.

This is the third example of etymological pun which is shown in the following datum:

[Capulet house. JULIET]

J: The clock struck nine when I did send the Nurse. In half an hour she promised to return. Perchance she cannot meet him. O, she is lame! Now is the sun upon the highmost hill of this day's journey, and from nine till twelve is three long hours, yet she is not come. Had she affections and warm youthful blood, she would be as swift in motion

as a ball. My words would bandy her to my sweet love, and his to me.
But old folks, many feign as they were dead, unwieldy, slow, heavy
and pale as lead.

[NURSE enters]

O honey Nurse, what news? Hast thou met with him? Now, good sweet
Nurse—O Lord, why look'st thou sad? Though news be sad, yet tell
them merrily.

N: I am aweary, give me leave awhile.

Fie, how my bones ache! What a jaunt had I!

J: I would thou hadst my bones, and I thy news.

Nay, come, I pray thee, speak! Good, good Nurse, speak!

(Datum 06)

In the dialogue, it can be seen that the word “lame” can be interpreted into two different meanings. One meaning of this word is a new meaning or a meaning which is used by people nowadays and the old one. The new meaning of the word “lame” is slow. However, the old meaning of this word is different. In the past, this word means weak. Besides, these two meanings fit to be interpreted in the dialogue even though both meanings are different.

3. The effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

The findings show that there are two types of the effect of lexical ambiguity which are portrayed in the script of *Romeo and Juliet*. According to Simpson (2004), there are humorous and ironic effects. The ironic effect is more dominant. This way, it occurs 7 times in the script. Then, the humorous effect occurs once in the script which is out of the total 8.

a. Humorous effect

Humor inquires oddity in which it involves the situation when there is a mismatch between what the speaker says and what the speaker means. The humorous effect is shown in the following datum:

M: Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.

R: Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes
With nimble soles. I have a **soul** of lead.

M: You are a lover. Borrow Cupid's wings
And soar with them above a common bound.

R: I am too sore enpierced with his shaft
To soar with his light feathers,
Under love's heavy burden do I sink.

(Datum 08)

In the dialogue, it can be seen that Mercutio asks Romeo to dance, but Romeo does refuse it since he is not good at that kind of thing. The funny thing in the dialogue is the way Romeo refuses it. He does not refuse it implicitly, but he explicitly expresses it by saying that Mercutio has dancing shoes with nimble shoes, but he has a soul of lead. He means that Mercutio is good at dancing but he is not. He is good at something else.

Since Romeo's dialogue is an ambiguous one in the matter of sound, it also can be funny if Mercutio thinks that Romeo is not saying "soul of lead" but "sole of lead" instead. Then, it looks like Romeo jokingly says that in order to compare himself with Mercutio as Mercutio has dancing shoes with nimble sole, but he has one with a sole of lead. Lead is a kind of metal material which is not appropriate to be used as the material of sole. It is used to express that he is not good at dancing.

b. Ironical effect

Ironical effect happens when what someone says or does or implies is the opposite of what that person means. The ironical effect is shown in the following datum:

R: Not mad, but bound more than a madman is,
 Shut up in prison, kept without my food,
 Whipped and tormented, and—
B: Tell me in sadness, who is that you love?
R: In sadness, coz, I do love Rosaline.
B: A right fair mark, fair coz, is soonest hit.

(Datum 01)

This is an example where the ironical effect is shown in the dialogue between Romeo and Benvolio. There is the word “sadness” which is an ambiguous one and it gives an ironical effect through the meaning. When someone is in love, he or she usually feels happy. However, Romeo feels the opposite of that condition. In the dialogue, it can be seen that Romeo loves someone very much, but he just feels the sadness instead. Thus, this condition can be considered as giving the ironical effect.

This is the second example of the ironical effect which is shown in the following datum:

R: My dearest—
J: Well, do not swear. Although I joy in thee,
 I have no joy of this contract tonight.
 It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden,
 Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say "It
 lightens." Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening
 breath, May prove a beautiful flower when next we meet. Good night,
 good night! As sweet repose and rest
 Come to thy heart as that within my breast!
R: O, wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?

(Datum 03)

This is an example where the ironic effect is shown in the dialogue between Romeo and Juliet. Related with the dialogue, when a woman is in love, she is usually happy to hear that someone whom she loves makes a promise that the man will love her forever, or that he is truly in love with her, etc. However, Juliet feels the opposite way. She is not happy when Romeo makes a promise in front of her, and she feels scared instead.

This is the third example of the ironic effect which is shown in the following datum:

R: I pray thee, chide me not. Her I love now
 Doth grace for grace and love for love allow.
 The other did not so.
F: O, she knew well
 Thy love did read by rote and could not spell. But come, young waverer,
 come, go with me. In one respect I'll thy assistant be,
 For this alliance may so happy prove
 To turn your households' rancor to pure love.

(Datum 04)

In the dialogue, it can be seen that Romeo tells Friar that he is in love with Juliet. Thus, Friar wants to help Romeo and Juliet. Related with it, when a man and a woman are going to marry, it usually becomes a good news for their family because it is such a happy thing. The biggest support should be from their family. However, it is different with the family of Romeo and Juliet. Romeo and Juliet are trying hard to find a way for them to be together. Even Friar decides to help them. However, their families are trying hard to separate them since Romeo and Juliet's families are enemy. Thus, it is an ironic situation that happens to Romeo and Juliet.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents two major parts: conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions section deals with the findings and discussion related to the objectives of the study. Meanwhile, the suggestions section discusses several suggestions for the academic society, readers, and other researchers who might want to improve and conduct a similar study.

A. Conclusions

With regard to the research findings and discussions explored in the previous chapter, some conclusions can be formulated as follows:

1. The first objective of this research is to identify the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness. There are 23 data reflecting the lexical ambiguity. Besides, as employed in the script *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness, the two types of lexical ambiguity, which are homonymy and polysemy, are found in the script. Then, there are two types of homonymy which are found. They are absolute homonymy (73.91%) and homophone (4.35%). Absolute homonymy is the most frequently occurring phenomenon of lexical ambiguity in the script. The characters in the script use words which are ambiguous to be interpreted in the dialogues. They mostly use words which have more than one meaning and the meanings are different or unrelated. Thus, absolute

homonymy occurs as the most frequently occurring phenomenon with the highest position. The second position is polysemy (21.74%). This phenomenon happens when the characters use words which have more than one meaning, but the meanings are still related in sense. This condition is reflected in the occurrence of polysemy. Then, homophone happens when there are two words which have the same written form used by the characters in the script. It means the ambiguity occurs in the matter of sound in which it can make the listener have multiple interpretations.

2. Regarding with the second objective of this research, which is to show how lexical ambiguity is represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hunsdness, it can be inferred that the ambiguous words are used on purpose in the script or to evoke the reader or hearer. There are 11 data of lexical ambiguity which can be represented through pun and wordplay. Punning repetition (54.54%), asyntactic pun (9.10%), and etymological pun (36.36%) are the types of pun and wordplay which occur in the script. There are the ambiguous words which are repeatedly used by the characters in the script. Since they are ambiguous, they have at least two meanings in each word. Thus, it is not clear to say that a word belongs to one certain meaning. Besides, when the ambiguous word is used as wordplay, it is possible that a word which is repeated in one context is used to express a different meaning. This conditions belong to punning repetition which is the most frequently occurring type of pun. Then, the

asyntactic pun and the etymological pun are also found in the script. The occurrence of the asyntactic pun proves that a word which has more than one meaning which fits in the dialogue does not mean that the meanings also fit in the syntactic context. The character uses a word which can be interpreted in two meanings, but one of the meanings does not fit syntactically. The etymological pun proves that a word which is ambiguous involves the old meaning and the new one.

3. The third objective of this research is to interpret the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness. There are 8 data of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay which can give effects towards the meaning in the script. There are two effects of lexical ambiguity. They are ironic (87.5%) and humorous effects (12.5%). The characters mostly say something which can create an ironic effect rather than a humorous one. The characters in the script often says something which is different or opposite from the reality. It creates an ironic situation. The characters also say something which sounds funny. It creates the situation in which they talk jokingly or unseriously. This situation occurs in humorous effect. Thus, it can be inferred that the script tends to convey the ironic side of the story of *Romeo and Juliet*.

B. Suggestions

The result of this study can lead to the suggestions for the following parties:

a. to the students of English Language and Literature

The students majoring in linguistics are suggested to learn stylistics since it is interesting to know how the style of language is used differently. It may also help people to have more concern about the choice of word when they are communicating because the words are possible to be ambiguous whether people realize that or not.

b. to readers

Since stylistics is still a broad topic, it can give knowledge to those who do not know this field at all. Readers may have a better understanding to realise the existence of lexical ambiguity.

c. to other researchers

The study of ambiguity needs to be deeply analysed with many different approaches and theories. This research only describes the forms of lexical ambiguity, the representation of lexical ambiguity through pun and wordplay, and also the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings. Therefore, other researchers can explore ambiguity deeply which is related to grammatical ambiguity or the function of the use of ambiguous words.

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Appendices

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Data sheet of the forms of lexical ambiguity in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

HMY	: Homonymy	R	: Romeo	L	: Lady Capulet
HG	: Homograph	F	: Friar	N	: Nurse
HP	: Homophone	J	: Juliet	C	: Capulet
ABS	: Absolute	B	: Benvolio	P	: Paris
PLY	: Polysemy	M	: Mercutio		

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
1.	B: Good morrow, cousin. R: Is the day so young? B: But new struck nine. R: Ay me, <u>sad</u> hours seem long. Was that my father that went hence so fast? B: It was. What sadness lengthens Romeo's hours?			V		1. Sad means unhappy 2. Sad means boring	The word “sad” is ABS because this word can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two meanings which are possible to be understood in the context. First, the word “sad” can mean “unhappy” in which Romeo feels at that time. Second, it can mean “boring”. In the dialogue, the word “sad” is not clear that it refers to the meaning “boring” or “unhappy”. Both meanings fit into the context.
2.	R: Alas, this love feel I, that feel no love in this. <i>[sees signs of the fight]</i> What fray was here? Yet tell me not, for I have heard it all. Here's much to do with hate, but more with love. Why, then, O brawling love, O loving			V		1. Heart means friend 2. Heart means feeling	The word “heart” is ABS because this word can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two meanings which fit into the dialogue. The first meaning shows that Romeo uses the word “heart” to mean “friend”. He tries to say that Benvolio is a good friend because Benvolio does not laugh

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
	<p>hate, O anything of nothing first create! O heavy lightness, serious vanity, Misshapen chaos of well-seeming forms, Dost thou not laugh?</p> <p>B: No coz, I rather weep.</p> <p>R: <u>Good heart</u>, at what?</p> <p>B: At thy good heart’s oppression.</p>						when Romeo asked him not to laugh. The second meaning shows that Romeo means that Benvolio is so kind or a kind person because he does not laugh about what Romeo said to him. He rather weeps. Thus, the word “heart” can be an ambiguous one in this dialogue.
3.	<p>R: Why, such is love's transgression. Love is a smoke made with the fume of sighs;Being purged, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes;Being vexed, a sea raging with lovers' tears;A madness most discreet.</p> <p>B:Why, Romeo, art thou mad?</p> <p>R:Not mad, but bound more than a madman is,Shut up in prison, kept without my food, Whipped and tormented, and—</p>			v		<p>1. Mad means angry</p> <p>2. Mad means liking something or somebody very much</p>	The word “mad” is ABS because this word can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two meanings which fit in the dialogue. The words “mad” can be understood as “angry”. Benvolio ask him whether Romeo is being angry about love. The other possible meaning is that “mad” is understood as loving somebody very much. The reason is that Romeo tells about what love is from his perspective. It is based on what he feels at that time. It is possible that Benvolio will think that Romeo likes somebody, so that the word “mad” can be understood as loving somebody very much.
4.	<p>R:Not mad, but bound more than a madman is,Shut up in prison, kept without my food, Whipped and tormented, and—</p> <p>B:Tell me in sadness, who is that you love?</p> <p>R:In sadness, coz, I do love Rosaline.</p> <p>B:A right fair mark, fair coz, is soonest hit.</p>			v		<p>1. Sadness means seriousness</p> <p>2. Sadness means the feeling of being sad</p>	The word “sadness” is ABS. There are two meanings of sadness which fit into the dialogue. The first meaning shows that “sadness” means seriousness as Benvolio tries to make sure whom Romeo loves and how he wonders about it. The second meaning shows that “sadness” is understood as the feeling of

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
							being sad since Romeo tells about his sorrow of loving someone. Since both meanings fit into the context, this word is an ambiguous one.
5.	R: In sadness, coz, I do love Rosaline. B: A right fair mark, fair coz, is soonest hit. R: Well in that hit you miss! She'll not be hit with Cupid's arrow.And in strong proof of chastity well armed,From Love's weak bow she lives uncharmed.She will not stay the siege of loving terms,Nor bide th'encounter of assailing eyes,Nor ope her lap to saint-seducing gold.			v		1. Fair means beautiful 2. Fair means innocent	The word “fair” is ABS because it can be interpreted into two different meanings. The first meaning is beautiful and the second meaning is innocent. Besides, it is an ambiguous word because both meanings fit into the context. There is no clue if this word in the context refers to ”beautiful” or it refers to “innocent”.
6.	L: Marry, that "marry" is the very theme I came to talk of. Tell me, daughter Juliet, how stands your disposition to be married? J: It is an honor that I dream not of. N: An honor ? Were not I thine only nurse,I would say thou hadst sucked wisdom from thy teat.				v	1. Honor means a quality that combines respect, being proud, and honesty, 2. Honor means a reward, prize or title that publicly expresses admiration or respect	The word “honor” is PLY because the two meanings of this word are still related. This word is ambiguous since there are two meanings which fit into the context. Besides, both meanings are still related since both of them can be understood as a kind of respect about someone or something.

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
7.	<p>M: He is wise, and, on my life, hath stol'n him home to bed.</p> <p>B:He ran this way and leaped this wall.</p> <p>M:Romeo! Humors! Madman! Passion! Lover!</p> <p>Appear thou in the likeness of a sigh!</p> <p>Speak but one rhyme and I am satisfied.</p> <p>Cry but "Ay me!" Pronounce but "love" and "dove".—</p> <p>He heareth not, he stirreth not, he moveth not.The ape is dead, and I must conjure him.—</p> <p>I conjure thee by Rosaline's bright eyes, By her high forehead and her scarlet lip, By her fine foot, straight leg, and quivering thigh,That in thy <u>likeness</u> thou appear to us!</p> <p>B:And if he hear thee, thou wilt anger him!</p>			v		<p>1. Likeness means form</p> <p>2. Likenes refers to a an ordinary person with needs, emotions and weaknesses</p>	<p>The word “likeness” is ABS because it can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two meanings of likeness in the context. The first meaning show that Romeo appears in front his friend in his form which is as a person who is in love. The second meaning shows that Mercutio found that Romeo is just like an ordinary person through love. He is being weak, emotional, etc.</p>
8.	<p>R:I have night's cloak to hide me from their eyes,And but thou love me, let them find me here.My life were better ended by their hateThan death proroguèd, wanting of thy love.</p> <p>J:By whose direction found'st thou out this place?</p> <p>R:By love, who first did <u>prompt</u> me to inquire.He lent me counsel and I lent him eyes.</p>			v		<p>1. Prompt means to make someone decide to say or do something</p> <p>2. Prompt means to help someone remember what he or she was going to say or do</p>	<p>The word “prompt” is ABS because it can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two meanings of “prompt” which fit into the context. The first meaning shows that Romeo answers Juliet that his love is the thing which makes him decide to seek Juliet. The second meaning shows that Romeo answers Juliet that his love is a thing that help him remember what to do to find Juliet. Hence, the word “prompt” can be an ambiguous one in</p>

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
	J: Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face,Else would a maiden blush bepaint my cheek for that which thou hast heard me speak tonight.Fain would I dwell on form; fain, fain deny what I have spoke. But farewell compliment!Dost thou love me?						this context.
9.	R: If my heart’s dear love— J: Or if thou think'st I am too quickly won, I'll frown and be perverse and say thee nay So thou wilt woo ; but else not for the world. In truth, fair Montague, I am too fond, And therefore thou mayst think my b'havior light,But trust me, gentleman, I'll prove more trueThan those that have more coying. Therefore pardon me,And not impute this yielding to light love, which the dark night hath so discoverèd.				v	1. Woo means trying to make someone agree or accept 2. Woo means a condition when a man gives a woman a lot of attention in an attempt to convince her to marry him	The word “woo” is PLY because there are two meanings in this word which are still related. This word is an ambiguous one since there are two meanings of this word which fit in the dialogue. However both of them are still related since they can be understood as the act of persuading someone.
10.	R: My dearest— J: Well, do not swear. Although I joy in thee, I have no joy of this contract tonight. It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden, Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say "It lightens." Sweet, good night!This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath,May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet.Good night,				v	1. Joy means a feeling of great happiness 2. Joy means satisfaction	The word “joy” is PLY because there are two meanings of this word which are still related. This word is an ambiguous one because there are two meanings of the word “joy” which can be interpreted in the dialogue. However, both of them are still related since they can be understood as the pleasant feeling.

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
	good night! As sweet repose and rest Come to thy heart as that within my breast! R: O, wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?						
11.	M: Why, may one ask? R: I dreamt a dream tonight. M: And so did I. R: Well, what was yours?			v		1. Dream means a state of mind or situation in which things do not seem real or part of normal life 2. Dream means something that you want to happen	The word “dream” is ABS because it can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two meanings of “dream” which fit into the context. The first meaning shows that Romeo is experiencing a dream which is a state of mind or situation in which things do not seem real or part of normal life in which it happens when he is sleeping. The second meaning shows that he is dreaming about something that he really wants to happen.
12.	R: I pray thee, chide me not. Her I love now Doth grace for grace and love for love allow. The other did not so. F: O, she knew well Thy love did read by rote and could not spell.But come, young waverer, come, go with me.In one respect I'll thy assistant be, For this alliance may so happy prove To turn your households' rancor to pure love. R: O, let us hence! I stand on sudden haste! F: Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast.				v	1. Aliance means union 2. Alliance means marriage	The word “alliance” is PLY because there are two meanings and they are still related. There are two meanings of alliance which fit into the context. The first meaning shows that “alliance” means as union, which is the union of Romeo and Friar for their plan. The second meaning is that the word “alliance” in the context refers to the marriage of Romeo and Juliet. However, both meanings of alliance are still related since they can be understood as an act to be together or united.

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
13.	<p>M:Farewell ancient lady, farewell. <i>[Mercutio & Benvolio exit]</i></p> <p>N:<i>[to Romeo]</i> Pray you, sir, a word.My young lady bade me inquire you out. What she bade me say, I will keep to myself. But first let me tell ye, if you should lead her into a fool's paradise, as they say, it were a very <u>gross</u> kind of behavior, as they say, For the gentlewoman is young, and therefore, if you should deal double with her, truly it were an ill thing and very weak dealing!</p>			v		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Gross means unacceptable2. Gross means unpleasant	The word “gross” is ABS because it can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two meanings of gross which fit in the context. The first meaning shows that the nurse thinks that Romeo’s will for having Juliet when the condition around them is a messed is like an unacceptable behaviour. The second meaning is that the nurse means it as an unpleasant behavior. Thus, this word can be ambiguous in the context.
14.	<p>N:This afternoon, sir? Well, she shall be there. Now God in heaven bless thee!</p> <p>R:<u>Commend</u> me to thy lady.</p> <p>N:Ay, a thousand times. <i>[They exit]</i></p>			v		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Commend means to praise somebody2. Commend means to give regards	The word “commend” is ABS because it can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two different meanings which fit into one context. First, “commend” in the sentence can be understood as giving praise. Romeo asks the nurse to praise him in front of Juliet. Second, “commend” is understood as giving regards. Romeo asked the nurse to give his regards to Juliet.

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
15.	<p><i>[Capulet house. JULIET]</i></p> <p>J:The clock struck nine when I did send the Nurse.In half an hour she promised to return.Perchance she cannot meet him. O, she islame!Now is the sun upon the highmost hill of this day's journey, and from nine till twelve is three long hours, yet she is not come.Had she affections and warm youthful blood, she would be as swift in motion as a ball.My words would bandy her to my sweet love, and his to me.But old folks, many feign as they were dead, unwieldy, slow, heavy and pale as lead.</p> <p><i>[NURSE enters]</i></p> <p>O honey Nurse, what news? Hast thou met with him?Now, good sweet Nurse—O Lord, why look'st thou sad?Though news be sad, yet tell them merrily.</p> <p>N: I am aweary, give me leave awhile. Fie, how my bones ache! What a jaunt had I!</p> <p>J: I would thou hadst my bones, and I thy news. Nay, come, I pray thee, speak! Good, good Nurse, speak!</p>			V		<p>1. Lame means slow</p> <p>2. Lame means weak</p>	<p>The word “lame” is ABS because this word can represent two different meanings. The first meaning shows Juliet thinks that the nurse is very slow (action) that she cannot meet Romeo. It is because Juliet asks the nurse to meet Romeo, but she is just too slow to find him. The second meaning shows that the nurse is so weak (either her body condition or feeling) that causes her unable find Romeo. If it is about her body condition, it means that she is a person which has a weak body. That makes her hard too find Romeo. If it is about her feeling, it is caused by Tybalt’s death. Romeo is a person who killed Tybalt, so she must have a complicated thought when Juliet asked her to find Romeo. Hence, the word “lame” can be an ambiguous one in this context.</p>

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
16.	<p>N:Your love says, like an honest gentleman, and a courteous, and a kind, and a handsome, and, I warrant, a virtuous—Where is your mother?</p> <p>J:Where is my mother? How oddly thou repliest!"Your love says, like an honest gentleman,'Where is your mother?'"</p> <p>N:O God's lady dear! Are you so hot?Henceforward do your messages yourself.</p> <p>J:Here's such a coil! Come, what says Romeo?</p> <p>N: Have you got leave to go to church today?</p> <p>J:I have.</p>			v		<p>1. Hot means angry</p> <p>2. Hot means impatient</p>	<p>The word “hot” is ABS because it can be interpreted into two different meanings. There are two meanings of hot which are possible to be interpreted in the context. The first meaning shows that the nurse thinks that Juliet is angry at her. It is because the nurse is asking where Juliet’s mother is, but Juliet give response like that is not the right time to ask about her mother. The second meaning shows that Juliet is so impatient waiting the news. She is too curious about the news that the nurse brings to her. Therefore, this word is ambiguous since these two meanings fit into the context.</p>
17.	<p><i>[A street. MERCUTIO, BENVOLIO]</i></p> <p>B:I pray thee, good Mercutio, let's retire. The day is hot, the Capulets abroad, And if we meet we shall not 'scape a brawl, For now these hot days is the mad blood stirring.</p> <p>M:Come, come, thou art as hot a jack in thy mood asany in Verona, and as soon moved to be moody, and as soon moody to be moved.Thy head is as full of quarrels as an egg is full ofmeat, and yet thy head hath been beaten as addle as<i>food, scrambled</i></p>			v		<p>1. Hot means difficult or dangerous to deal with and making you feel worried or uncomfortable</p> <p>2. Hot means having a high temperature</p>	<p>The word “hot” is ABS because this word can be interpreted into two different meanings. First, Benvolio refers the word “hot” to “difficult” or “dangerous” situation to deal with. Since Capulet’s family is an enemy of Montague’s family, the line “the day is hot” is possible to refer to that meaning. Second, it is also possible that Benvolio just refers “hot” to a high temperature or the temperature at that day which is hot.</p>

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
	an egg for quarreling. And yet thou wilt tutor me from quarreling?						
18.	<p>B:What, art thou hurt?</p> <p>M: Ay, ay, a scratch, a scratch. <i>[aside]</i> They have made worms' meat of me.</p> <p>R:Courage, man, the hurt cannot be much.</p> <p>M:No, 'tis not so deep, nor so wide, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. Ask for metomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man. A plague on both your houses! Why the devil came you between us? I was hurt under your arm!</p> <p>R:I thought all for the best.</p>			v		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Grave means a place in the ground where a dead person is buried2. Grave means seriously bad	The word “grave” is ABS because it can be interpreted into two different meanings. The word “Grave” is an ambiguous one in this context because it leads to two different meanings. The first meaning shows that the wound is worse than that. It may cause him death. The word “grave ” is used to represent the death. The second meaning shows that Mercutio is trying to tell his friends that the wound may cause him to be in very bad condition
19.	<p>N:Will you speak well of him that killed your cousin?</p> <p>J:Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband? Ah, poor my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy name When I, thy three-hours wife, have mangled it?</p> <p>But, wherefore, villain, didst thou kill my cousin? That villain cousin would have killed my husband. Back, foolish tears, back to your native spring!</p> <p>Your tributary drops belong to woe, Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy.</p>			v		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Woe means great problem or troubles2. Woe means extreme sadness	The word “woe” is ABS because this word can be interpreted into two different meanings. This word is an ambiguous one in the context since there are two meanings of this word which are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue. The first meaning “great problem or trouble” is a situation in which a person needs to deal with. Then the second meaning “extreme sadness” is a kind of feeling.

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
	<p>My husband lives, that Tybalt would have slain, and Tybalt's dead, that would have slain my husband.All this is comfort. Wherefore weep I then?"Tybalt is dead, and Romeo...banishèd."That "banishèd," that one word "banishèd" There is no end, no limit, measure, bound,In that word's death. No words can that woe sound.Where are my father and my mother, Nurse?</p> <p>N:Weeping and wailing over Tybalt's corse.Will you go to them? I will bring you thither.</p>						
20.	<p>C:Things have fallen out, sir, so unluckilyThat we have had no time to move our daughter.Look you, she loved her cousin Tybalt dearly,</p> <p>L: And so did I.</p> <p>C:Well, we were born to die.</p> <p>P:These times of woe afford no time to woo.Madam, good night. Commend me to your daughter.</p> <p>L:I will, and know her mind early tomorrow.</p>			v		<p>1. Woe means great problem or troubles</p> <p>2. Woe means extreme sadness</p>	<p>The word “woe” is ABS because this word can be interpreted into two different meanings. This word is an ambiguous one in the context since there are two meanings of this word which are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue. The two meanings of the word “woe” are different. The first meaning “great problem or trouble” is a situation in which a person needs to deal with. Then the second meaning “extreme sadness” is a kind of feeling.</p>

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
21.	<p>C: Things have fallen out, sir, so unluckily That we have had no time to move our daughter. Look you, she loved her cousin Tybalt dearly,</p> <p>L: And so did I.</p> <p>C: Well, we were born to die.</p> <p>P: These times of woe afford no time to <u>woo</u>. Madam, good night. Commend me to your daughter.</p> <p>L: I will, and know her mind early tomorrow.</p>				v	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Woo means trying to make someone agree or accept2. Woo means a condition when a man gives a woman a lot of attention in an attempt to convince her to marry him	The word “woo” is PLY because there are two meanings and they are still related. There are two meanings of the word “woo” which can be understood differently in the context. The first meaning shows that Paris feels that it is not the right time for him to persuade Juliet to love him since something happen. The second meaning shows that Paris feels that it is not the right time for him to pursue Juliet to be his wife since something happens in Capulet’s family. Thus, the meaning of the word “woo” in this context is either the first or the second meaning. Both meanings fit into the context. Hence, the word woo can be an ambiguous one in this context.
22.	<p><i>[CAPULET & NURSE enter]</i></p> <p>C: How now, still in tears? Evermore showering? Have you delivered to her our decree?</p> <p>L: Ay, sir, but she will none; she gives you thanks. I would the fool were married to her grave!</p> <p>C: How! Will she none? Doth she not give us thanks? Is she not proud? Unworthy as she is, that we have wrought worthy a gentleman to be her bridegroom?</p> <p>J: Not proud you have, but thankful that you</p>				v	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Proud means satisfied2. Proud means feeling important	The word “proud” is ABS because this word can be interpreted into two different meanings. This word is ambiguous since there are two meanings which fit in the dialogue. First, the word “proud” means that Juliet should be satisfied about the arrangement of marriage with paris. Second, it also means that Juliet should feel that she is better and more important than the other women. It is because a man like Paris chooses her to be his wife.

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		HMY			PLY		
		HG	HP	ABS			
	have.Proud can I never be of what I hate						
23.	<p>R:I am not for this ambling.</p> <p>M:Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.</p> <p>R:Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes With nimble <u>soles</u>. I have a soul of lead.</p> <p>M:You are a lover. Borrow Cupid's wings And soar with them above a common bound.</p> <p>R:I am too sore enpiercèd with his shaft To soar with his light feathers, Under love's heavy burden do I sink.</p>		v			<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sole means the bottom part of a shoe2. Soul means a person of a stated type3. Sole and soul are pronounced as [Soʊl]4. Lead means take control5. Lead means a kind of metal material	The word “soul” is HP. There is the word “sole” which is pronounced the same with the word “soul”. The word “soul” is an ambiguous one in the dialogue. Without considering the written form, the pronounce [soʊl] in “nimble soles” that Romeo has mentioned is already clear to be understood as the bottom parts of shoes since he also has mentioned about dancing shoes. However, it will make the listener think another way about [soʊl] in “soul of lead”. When the speaker says [soʊl], it can refer to the word “soul” or “sole”. When it is understood as “soul of lead”, it refers to Romeo’s character. It means that Romeo is a kind of person who takes control of something. If it is understood as “sole of lead”, it refers to the bottom parts of shoes which are made from a kind of metal material. It means he wants to say that he cannot dance.

Appendix B. Data sheet of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

PR : Punning repetition R : Romeo L : Lady Capulet
 AP : The asyntactic pun J : Juliet C : Capulet
 SP : Syllepsis B : Benvolio N : Nurse
 EP : The etymological pun M : Mercutio F : Friar

No.	Data	Pun & Word play				Meaning	Explanation
		PR	AP	SP	EP		
1.	R: Not mad, but bound more than a madman is, Shut up in prison, kept without my food, Whipped and tormented, and— B: Tell me in <u>sadness</u> , who is that you love? R: In <u>sadness</u> , coz, I do love Rosaline. B: A right fair mark, fair coz, is soonest hit.				v	1. Sadness means seriousness 2. Sadness means the feeling of being sad	The word “sadness” is EP. This word has an old meaning which means “seriousness”.
2. 3.	R: In sadness, coz, I do love Rosaline. B: A right <u>fair</u> mark, <u>fair</u> coz, is soonest hit. R: Well in that hit you miss! She'll not be hit with Cupid's arrow.And in strong proof of chastity well armed,From Love's weak bow she lives uncharmed.She will not stay the siege of loving terms,Nor bide th'encounter of assailing eyes,Nor ope her lap to saint-seducing gold.	v ¹			v ²	1. Fair means beautiful 2. Fair means innocent	1. The word “fair” is PR since there is the repetition of this word. The word “fair” is used twice in the dialogue which is modifying two different words. Besides, this word also has two different meanings. Since this word is used as a pun in the dialogue, each use of this word carries one meaning. However, it is difficult to decide what meaning which is carried by the word “fair” since it is used twice and it even can be interpreted into two different meanings. 2. The word “fair” is EP. This word is derived from Old English “Fæger” which means

No.	Data	Pun & Word play				Meaning	Explanation
		PR	AP	SP	EP		
							beautiful.
4.	<p>R: My dearest—</p> <p>J: Well, do not swear. Although I <u>joy</u> in thee, I have no <u>joy</u> of this contract tonight. It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden, Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be Ere one can say "It lightens." Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet. Good night, good night! As sweet repose and rest Come to thy heart as that within my breast!</p> <p>R: O, wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?</p>	v				<p>1. Joy means a feeling of great happiness</p> <p>2. Joy means satisfaction</p>	The word "joy" is PR because there is the repetition of this word. This word is used twice in the dialogue. Besides, this word has two different meanings. In the dialogue, Juliet repeats the word "joy" twice. However, it does not mean that the meaning which conveys by this word is the same. Since it is a pun, it is possible that the first and the second use of "joy" refer to two different meanings.
5.	<p>R: I pray thee, chide me not. Her I love now Doth grace for grace and love for love allow. The other did not so.</p> <p>F: O, she knew well Thy love did read by rote and could not spell. But come, young waverer, come, go with me. In one respect I'll thy assistant be, For this <u>alliance</u> may so happy prove To turn your households' rancor to pure love.</p> <p>R: O, let us hence! I stand on sudden haste!</p>				v	<p>1. Alliance means union</p> <p>2. Alliance means marriage</p>	The word "alliance" is EP. This word has an old meaning which is appropriate to be interpreted in the context. The old meaning of this word is marriage.

No.	Data	Pun & Word play				Meaning	Explanation
		PR	AP	SP	EP		
	F: Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast.						
6.	<p><i>[Capulet house. JULIET]</i></p> <p>J: The clock struck nine when I did send the Nurse. In half an hour she promised to return. Perchance she cannot meet him. O, she is lame! Now is the sun upon the highmost hill of this day's journey, and from nine till twelve is three long hours, yet she is not come. Had she affections and warm youthful blood, she would be as swift in motion as a ball. My words would bandy her to my sweet love, and his to me. But old folks, many feign as they were dead, unwieldy, slow, heavy and pale as lead.</p> <p><i>[NURSE enters]</i></p> <p>O honey Nurse, what news? Hast thou met with him? Now, good sweet Nurse—O Lord, why look'st thou sad? Though news be sad, yet tell them merrily.</p> <p>N: I am aweary, give me leave awhile. Fie, how my bones ache! What a jaunt had I!</p> <p>J: I would thou hadst my bones, and I thy news.</p> <p>Nay, come, I pray thee, speak! Good, good Nurse, speak!</p>				v	<p>1. Lame means slow</p> <p>2. Lame means weak</p>	The word “lame” is EP. This word has an old meaning which is appropriate in the context. The old meaning of this word is weak.

No.	Data	Pun & Word play				Meaning	Explanation
		PR	AP	SP	EP		
7.	<p>R:Courage, man, the hurt cannot be much.</p> <p>M:No, 'tis not so deep, nor so wide, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a <u>grave</u> man.</p> <p>A plague on both your houses! Why the devil came you between us? I was hurt under your arm!</p> <p>R:I thought all for the best.</p>		v			<p>1. Grave means a place in the ground where a dead person is buried</p> <p>2. Grave means seriously bad</p>	The word “grave” is AP. There are two meanings of this word, but one of the meaning does not fit syntactically in the sentence. Grave as a noun is followed by another noun.
8.	<p>M: He is wise, and, on my life, hath stol'n him home to bed.</p> <p>B:He ran this way and leaped this wall.</p> <p>M:Romeo! Humors! Madman! Passion! Lover! Appear thou in the <u>likeness</u> of a sigh! Speak but one rhyme and I am satisfied. Cry but "Ay me!" Pronounce but "love" and "dove".—</p> <p>He heareth not, he stirreth not, he moveth not.</p> <p>The ape is dead, and I must conjure him.— I conjure thee by Rosaline's bright eyes, By her high forehead and her scarlet lip, By her fine foot, straight leg, and quivering thigh, That in thy <u>likeness</u> thou appear to us!</p> <p>B:And if he hear thee, thou wilt anger him!</p>	v				<p>1. Likeness means form</p> <p>2. Likenes refers to an ordinary person with needs, emotions and weaknesses</p>	The word “likeness” is PR since this word is used twice by Mercutio. However, it is possible that Mercutio uses this word twice to refer two different meanings since this word can be used as a pun in the dialogue. Thus, the meaning of this word can be interpreted differently by the listener.

No.	Data	Pun & Word play				Meaning	Explanation
		PR	AP	SP	EP		
9.	<p><i>[A street. MERCUTIO, BENVOLIO]</i></p> <p>B:I pray thee, good Mercutio, let's retire. The day is <u>hot</u>, the Capulets abroad, And if we meet we shall not 'scape a brawl, For now these <u>hot</u> days is the mad blood stirring.</p> <p>M:Come, come, thou art as hot a jack in thy mood as any in Verona, and as soon moved to be moody, and as soon moody to be moved. Thy head is as full of quarrels as an egg is full of meat, and yet thy head hath been beaten as addle as an egg for quarreling. And yet thou wilt tutor me from quarreling?</p>	v				<p>1. Hot means difficult or dangerous to deal with and making you feel worried or uncomfortable</p> <p>2. Hot means having a high temperature</p>	<p>The word “hot” is PR because this word is used twice in the context. In the dialogue, Benvolio uses this word twice when he talks to Mercutio. However, the meaning of this word in which Benvolio wants to convey can be different. There are two meanings of the word “hot”. Thus, the first and the second use of this word can convey two different meaning since this word can be used as a pun in the dialogue.</p>

No.	Data	Pun & Word play				Meaning	Explanation
		PR	AP	SP	EP		
10.	<p>N:Will you speak well of him that killed your cousin?</p> <p>J:Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband?Ah, poor my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy nameWhen I, thy three-hours wife, have mangled it?</p> <p>But, wherefore, villain, didst thou kill my cousin?That villain cousin would have killed my husband.Back, foolish tears, back to your native spring!</p> <p>Your tributary drops belong to <u>woe</u>, Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy. My husband lives, that Tybalt would have slain, and Tybalt's dead, that would have slain my husband.All this is comfort. Wherefore weep I then?"Tybalt is dead, and Romeo...banishèd."That "banishèd," that one word "banishèd" There is no end, no limit, measure, bound,In that word's death. No words can that <u>woe</u> sound.Where are my father and my mother, Nurse?</p> <p>N :Weeping and wailing over Tybalt's corse.Will you go to them? I will bring you thither.</p>	v				<p>1. Woe means great problem or troubles</p> <p>2. Woe means extreme sadness</p>	The word “woe” is PR because there is a word which is repeated in the dialogue. Juliet uses the word “woe” twice when she talks to the nurse. In this way, this word can be used by Juliet as a pun. Thus, Juliet uses this word to express two different meaning in the dialogue.
11.	<p>R: I am not for this ambling.</p> <p>M: Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.</p>	v				<p>1. Sole means the bottom part of a shoe</p> <p>2. Soul means a person of</p>	The word “soul” is PR. There is another word which is pronounced the same with the word

No.	Data	Pun & Word play				Meaning	Explanation
		PR	AP	SP	EP		
	<p>R: Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes With nimble <u>soles</u>. I have a <u>soul</u> of lead.</p> <p>M: You are a lover. Borrow Cupid's wings And soar with them above a common bound.</p> <p>R: I am too sore enpiercèd with his shaft To soar with his light feathers, Under love's heavy burden do I sink.</p>					<p>a stated type</p> <p>3. Sole and soul are pronounced as [Soʊl]</p> <p>4. Lead means take control Lead means a kind of metal material</p>	<p>“soul”. They are pronounced as [soʊl]. Thus, when “soul” and “sole” are used in one utterance, the listener is possible to think that they are not two different words but one word which is repeated. It is because the word “soul” in the dialogue is possible to be replaced by the word “sole”. When it is understood as “soul of lead”, it refers to Romeo’s character. It means that Romeo is a kind of person who takes control of something. If it is understood as “sole of lead”, it refers to the bottom parts of shoes which are made from a kind of metal material. It means he wants to say that he cannot dance. Thus, it can be seen that Romeo uses the word “sole” and “sole” as a pun.</p>

Appendix C. Data sheet of the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through pun and wordplay towards the meanings in the script of *Romeo and Juliet* adapted by David Hundsness

HMR	: Humorous	R	: Romeo	M	: Mercutio
IRC	: Ironic	F	: Friar	N	: Nurse
		J	: Juliet	C	: Capulet
		B	: Benvolio	L	: Lady Capulet

No.	Data	The Effects of Lexical Ambiguity		Meaning	Explanation
		HMR	IRC		
1.	R: Not mad, but bound more than a madman is,Shut up in prison, kept without my food, Whipped and tormented, and— B: Tell me in <u>sadness</u> , who is that you love? R: In <u>sadness</u> , coz, I do love Rosaline. B: A right fair mark, fair coz, is soonest hit.		v	1. Sadness means seriously 2. Sadness means the feeling of being sad	When someone is in love, he or she obviously feels happy. However, what Romeo feels in the dialogue is the opposite. Romeo is completely in love with Rosaline, but he is not happy. He feels sad instead. Thus, it is an ironic condition in which the reality is the opposite of what it should be.
2.	R: In sadness, coz, I do love Rosaline. B: A right <u>fair</u> mark, <u>fair</u> coz, is soonest hit. R: Well in that hit you miss! She'll not be hit with Cupid's arrow.And in strong proof of chastity well armed,From Love's weak bow she lives uncharmed.She will not stay the siege of loving terms,Nor bide th'encounter of assailing eyes,Nor ope her lap to saint-seducing gold.		v	1. Fair means beautiful 2. Fair means innocent	Romeo is in love with Rosaline. However it can be seen that it is a kind of ironic situation in which Benvolio talks confidently about Romeo who is going to attract Rosaline and it looks like Romeo will get a good result, but Romeo losses confident since he knows that Rosaline does not love him.

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity		Meaning	Explanation
		HMR	IRY		
3.	<p>R: My dearest— J: Well, do not swear. Although I <u>joy</u> in thee, I have no <u>joy</u> of this contract tonight. It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden, Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be ere one can say "It lightens." Sweet, good night! This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath, May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet. Good night, good night! As sweet repose and rest Come to thy heart as that within my breast! R: O, wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?</p>		v	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joy means a feeling of great happiness 2. Joy means satisfaction 	<p>When a woman is in love, she is usually happy to hear someone whom she loves makes a promise such as he will love her forever, he is truly in love with her, etc. However, Juliet feels the opposite way. She is not happy when Romeo makes a promise in front of her, and she feels scared instead.</p>
4.	<p>R: I pray thee, chide me not. Her I love now Doth grace for grace and love for love allow. The other did not so. F: O, she knew well Thy love did read by rote and could not spell. But come, young waverer, come, go with me. In one respect I'll thy assistant be, For this <u>alliance</u> may so happy prove To turn your households' rancor to pure love. R: O, let us hence! I stand on sudden haste! F: Wisely and slow. They stumble that run fast.</p>		v	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alliance means union 2. Alliance means marriage 	<p>When a man and a woman are going to marry, it is usually a good news for their family because it is such a happy thing. The biggest support should be from their family. However, it is different with the family of Romeo and Juliet. Romeo and Juliet are trying hard to find a way for them to be together. Even Friar decides to help them. However, their families are trying hard to separate them since Romeo and Juliet's families are enemy. Thus it is an ironic situation that happens to Romeo and Juliet.</p>

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity		Meaning	Explanation
		HMR	IRY		
5.	<p><i>[Capulet house. JULIET]</i></p> <p>J:The clock struck nine when I did send the Nurse.In half an hour she promised to return.Perchance she cannot meet him. O, she is <u>lame</u>!Now is the sun upon the highmost hill of this day's journey, and from nine till twelve is three long hours, yet she is not come.Had she affections and warm youthful blood, she would be as swift in motion as a ball.My words would bandy her to my sweet love, and his to me.But old folks, many feign as they were dead, unwieldy, slow, heavy and pale as lead.</p> <p><i>[NURSE enters]</i></p> <p>O honey Nurse, what news? Hast thou met with him?Now, good sweet Nurse—O Lord, why look'st thou sad?Though news be sad, yet tell them merrily.</p> <p>N: I am aweary, give me leave awhile. Fie, how my bones ache! What a jaunt had I!</p> <p>J: I would thou hadst my bones, and I thy news. Nay, come, I pray thee, speak! Good, good Nurse, speak!</p>		v	<p>1. Lame means slow</p> <p>2. Lame means weak</p>	<p>Juliet is waiting for the nurse who goes to find Romeo, but the nurse does not come back on time. Juliet starts to get annoyed. She even says that the nurse is so lame. It is ironic that the nurse seems totally in hurry to find Romeo. She even looks out of breath right when she comes back, but Juliet has just doubted her since she comes late.</p>

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity		Meaning	Explanation
		HMR	IRY		
6.	<p>R:Courage, man, the hurt cannot be much.</p> <p>M:No, 'tis not so deep, nor so wide, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man.</p> <p>A plague on both your houses! Why the devil came you between us? I was hurt under your arm!</p> <p>R:I thought all for the best.</p>		v	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grave means a place in the ground where a dead person is buried 2. Grave means seriously bad 	Mercutio is slain by Tybalt. It is ironic to see him saying the he is going to die when he is still alive.
7.	<p>N:Will you speak well of him that killed your cousin?</p> <p>J:Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband?Ah, poor my lord, what tongue shall smooth thy nameWhen I, thy three-hours wife, have mangled it?</p> <p>But, wherefore, villain, didst thou kill my cousin?That villain cousin would have killed my husband.Back, foolish tears, back to your native spring!</p> <p>Your tributary drops belong to woe, Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy.</p> <p>My husband lives, that Tybalt would have slain, and Tybalt's dead, that would have slain my husband.All this is comfort.</p> <p>Wherefore weep I then?"Tybalt is dead, and Romeo...banishèd."That "banishèd," that</p>		v	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woe means great problem or troubles 2. Woe means extreme sadness 	Juliet faces a difficult situation. It should be a happy day since she finally gets married with Romeo, the man that she loves, but a tragedy has just happened. Her cousin, Tybalt is dead. It is ironic since the one who kills him is her husband, Romeo. Her cousin is dead, and then her husband is banished.

No.	Data	Lexical Ambiguity		Meaning	Explanation
		HMR	IRY		
	<p>one word "banishèd" There is no end, no limit, measure, bound, In that word's death. No words can that woe sound. Where are my father and my mother, Nurse?</p> <p>N: Weeping and wailing over Tybalt's corse. Will you go to them? I will bring you thither.</p>				
8.	<p>R: I am not for this ambling. M: Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance. R: Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes With nimble <u>soles</u>. I have a soul of lead. M: You are a lover. Borrow Cupid's wings And soar with them above a common bound. R: I am too sore enpiercèd with his shaft To soar with his light feathers, Under love's heavy burden do I sink.</p>	v		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sole means the bottom part of a shoe 2. Soul means a person of a stated type 3. Sole and soul are pronounced as [Soʊl] 4. Lead means take control 5. Lead means a kind of metal material 	<p>Mercutio asks Romeo to dance, but Romeo does refuse it since he is not good at that kind of thing. The funny thing in the dialogue is the way Romeo refuses it by saying about "dancing shoes with nimble shoes" and "soul of lead". He means that Mercutio is good at dancing but he is not.</p>

Appendix D

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, saya:

Nama : Ferri Dwi Agustina

Pekerjaan : Mahasiswa

NIM : 09211144030

Dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan analisis data yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dalam penelitian dengan judul “Lexical Ambiguity Represented through Pun and Wordplay in the Script of *Romeo and Juliet* Adapted by David Hundsness”.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 7 Agustus 2014

Yang membuat pernyataan

Ferri Dwi Agustina

Appendix D

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, saya:

Nama : Fitria Nur Kiswandari

Pekerjaan : Mahasiswa

NIM : 09211144022

Dengan ini menyatakan telah melakukan triangulasi data sehubungan dengan analisis data yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dalam penelitian dengan judul “Lexical Ambiguity Represented through Pun and Wordplay in The Script of *Romeo and Juliet* Adapted by David Hundsness”.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Yogyakarta, 7 Agustus 2014

Yang membuat pernyataan

Fitria Nur Kiswandari